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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 61

Section 1

June 12, 1930.

FARM LABOR LEGISLATION

The Senate agricultural committee yesterday ordered a favorable report on the McNary resolution to provide an investigation of the supply of agricultural labor, according to the press to-day.

SECOND DEFICI- ENCY BILL

Six major building projects in the National Capital are authorized in the second deficiency bill, introduced in the House yesterday, projects which eventually will cost \$37,350,000, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The bill itself does not carry this money, but it does permit contracts to be entered into for that sum. The projects and the limits of cost are: Construction of a new Post Office Department Building, \$10,300,000. It will be placed near the present building. Construction of a new Department of Labor Building, \$4,750,000. Construction of an Interstate Commerce Commission Building (which may be used by the General Accounting Office), \$4,500,000. Construction of a Department of Justice Building, \$10,000,000. Construction of a Public Health Service building near the Naval Hospital, \$865,000. For a connecting building between the Interstate Commerce and Labor buildings, \$2,000,000. The bill also authorizes \$3,000,000 for remodeling the State, War and Navy Building so as to make it conform to the architecture of the Treasury Building....The second deficiency bill, designed to provide money for emergency projects, carries a grand total for the country of \$66,211,844. Included are appropriations for the maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the new Commerce Department Building; for the expenses of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission and for the government of the District of Columbia. Included in the appropriations for the District is one to continue the operation of the Center Market..."

THE TEXTILE BOARD

Harry D. Thompson of New York City, Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte and Cramerton, N.C., and Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston, Mass., were named yesterday by President Hoover as directors of the Textile Foundation. Mr. Hoover signed the bill creating the foundation for scientific and economic research in the textile industry on Thursday. The Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce are ex officio members of the foundation. (Press, June 12.)

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The press to-day reports: "Placing the total of the Nation's unemployed at 3,609,000 last month, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the House judiciary committee yesterday he thought it 'inconceivable' that Congress should adjourn without a 'gesture' for relief. Green appeared before the committee to give his support to the two Wagner bills to provide for establishment of a national employment system and the advance planning of public works. Miss Frances Perkins, of Albany, N.Y., head of the New York State Industrial Department, likewise urged approval of the bills...."

Section 2

Beet Sugar
in Europe

"The rapid development of beet sugar production in the nineteenth century, especially in Germany, France, and Austria, is sketched, in *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* In 1901-1902 a total world production of 6,860,000 tons of beet sugar as against 3,850,000 tons of cane sugar made the outlook for the latter seem at first glance rather grave. But, in spite of large bounties paid to beet growers, the situation of the sugar cane was never hopeless. It slowly but steadily improved, and gained considerably in vitality after the Brussels conference of 1902 which abolished the bounty system, until during the World War cane sugar regained its former supremacy. In 1927-1928 the total world production of cane sugar was 17,527,000 tons and of beet sugar only 9,139,000 tons. The cost of production of Java sugar is less than half that of German beet sugar. Only the beet growers desire to maintain the price of beets in order to increase production. Important economic considerations make the desirability of an extension of the sugar beet area in Germany very questionable. An increase in sugar prices does not seem probable. The author discusses, and discards as not immediately feasible, the complete cessation of Germany's sugar beet production, and the substitution of cane for beet sugar on the domestic market. Such a course would be drastic, and its adoption would be accompanied by serious difficulties. But an effort must be made to reduce the cost of sugar beet production. The author urges the cessation of export which entails a loss for which the German consumer must ultimately pay, and suggests a policy of thorough-going rationalization in sugar beet production and in beet sugar manufacture." Translation by A. M. Hannay for Social Science Abstracts, June.)

Citrus In-
dustry In
Florida

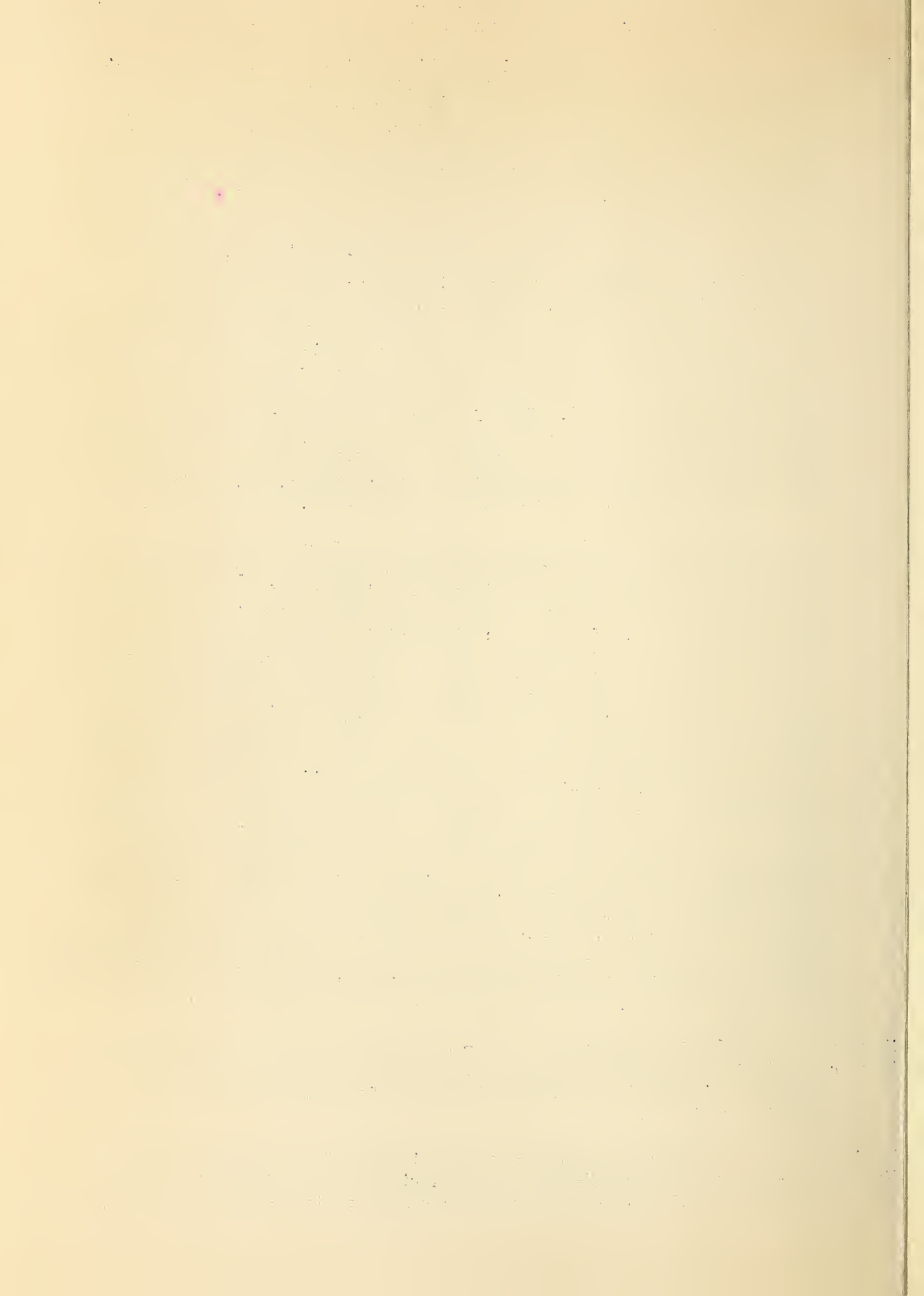
An editorial in *The Florida Times-Union* for June 6 says: "Reports from various parts of Florida where citrus fruits are grown in quantity are most encouraging; the fruit is promising to be abundant and fine, and unless something altogether unforeseen comes along to interfere there will be a bumper crop. In addition to this there is found to be a steadily increasing demand for citrus fruit all over the map. Exports of citrus fruit last year were much better than previously, and more and more foreign markets are being established. With shipping companies arranging to carry fruit, in special refrigeration, there is found the opportunity of introducing this delicious health-food into many sections where it has been unknown, or only slightly understood. There has been some remark noted in the newspapers recently to the effect that grapefruit is not really popular in Germany, although some exports have been made to that country. The secret is understood to be the lack of information which has gone across the waters with the fruit. The proper preparation--that is the way grapefruit should be eaten--is highly important. And no doubt there will be good effort made by interested growers and shippers to explain that some care should be exercised to avoid the eating of the white fiber that separates the 'hearts' of delicious fruit. The export of a larger amount of canned grapefruit will probably be instructive--for that has been properly taken from the skin...."

Farm Machinery Sales An editorial in The Washington Post for June 11 says: "...The Census Bureau has been gathering statistics of the manufacture and sale of farm equipment. These figures indicate the exact opposite of that which would naturally be expected from the utterances of spokesmen for the farmers. Sales by manufacturers of farm equipment, to American buyers, for use in the United States aggregated \$455,492,598 in 1929, as against \$402,841,282 in 1928 and \$391,868,822 in 1927. Among those items included in the total which show marked increases are wheel type tractors, which after a decrease of from 184,594 in 1927 to 152,266 in 1928 increased to 195,980 in 1929. Moldboard plows, 4-bottom type and larger for tractors, steadily increased from 2,322 in 1927 to 7,642 in 1928 and 17,978 in 1929. The sale of combines, that type of machinery which has grown steadily in favor among the grain growers has more than doubled in the last two years. In 1927 the total of such machines sold for use in the grain fields of the United States was 18,307. In 1928 the number sold was reported as 25,392, and last year the demand reached 36,957. That American farm machinery is growing in popularity outside as well as within the borders of the United States is demonstrated by the export figures, which show that while the value of such exports reached an aggregate of only \$71,946,128 in 1927, the export value in 1928 was \$95,152,814 and \$112,546,389 in 1929."

Livestock An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for May 24 says: "Just now when there is so much disappointment in many sections devoted to plant production only, it is a good time to bring out one advantage of 'adding animal production to plant production' which can not have too much emphasis. It is this: The raising of livestock promotes thrift, better credit and interest rates for the farmer, and greater financial reserve power. In other words, when we are growing tobacco or cotton, it is so easy to depend on the supply merchant, buy at 'time prices,' spend each year's money as fast as it is made (or often before it is made), and never get ahead. On the other hand, in raising livestock, thrift is encouraged--in fact necessitated....So the farmer who takes up livestock, starting with a few head, decides he must have more, so he produces food crops more carefully and more abundantly, takes good care of his young animals, gets along without buying something he otherwise would have spent money for--and presently has accumulated substantial capital in the form of his flocks and herds. This gives him standing at the banks; he no longer has to pay 'time prices.' It also gives him reserve power to carry him through a period of low prices for 'money crops'--and this is really a highly important consideration....Livestock constitutes a sort of savings bank of accumulated capital with which the farmer can tide himself over years of crop price depression such as many sections are now experiencing."

Magazine Merger Forest and Stream for July announces that the current issue is its last under that title, and that its name and subscription list will be taken over by Field and Stream, commencing with the August issue.

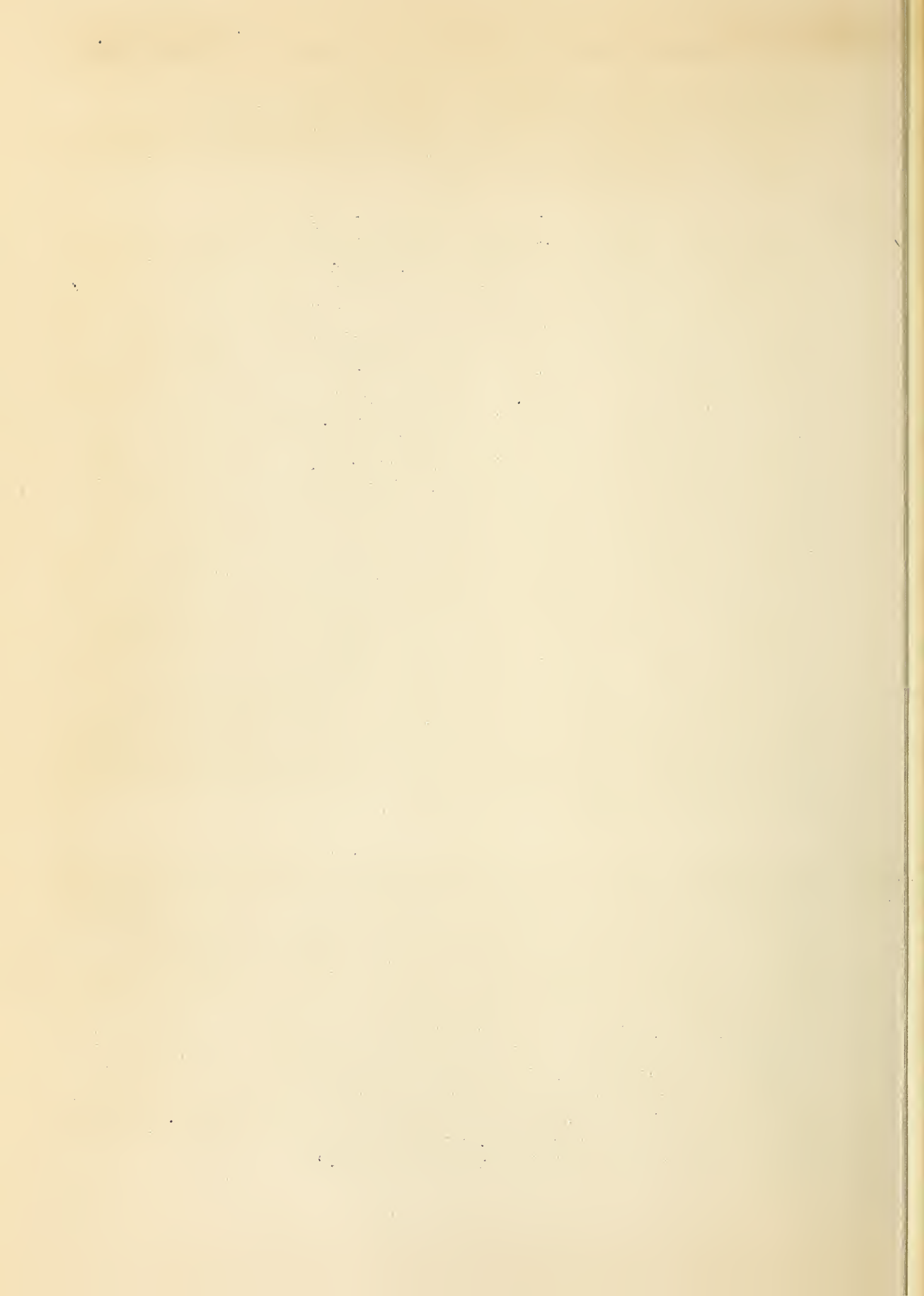
Mexican Forest Conservation A vigorous campaign is being carried on at the present time by the Mexican Department of Agriculture and Promotion for the conservation of forests and the reforestation of denuded areas. Among



other features of the campaign to date have been the meeting of the First National Forestry Congress and the launching of an important educational program in the rural schools. The Department of Agriculture has also a plan under consideration for distributing trees through the schools. (Pan American Union, June.)

Radio Trans- An editorial in Editor & Publisher The Fourth Estate for June 7
mission of 7 says: "What does the successful transmission of a printed newspaper
News page from point to point by radio process mean to the future of the industry? There have been several spectacular demonstrations recently. This week the first and financial pages of New York Evening World were transmitted by radio from New York to Atlantic City where, in 88 minutes, the delegates to the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, were able to read exactly what crowds in Park Row and Wall Street were reading. Owing to a radio limitation, temporary of course, each page was sent in four sections, but when these were joined the page was complete and in satisfactory reproduction. Each section was cleared in 22 minutes. The process, of course, is like that of photographing a page of type. When it comes to perfection it may dispense with the whole present system of telegraphing, both by hand and by automatic printer. The business of a press service then would be to prepare proofs, or make up whole pages, and transmit them entire to members or clients who probably, some day, will merely turn the pages over to an engraving department for an etching process, thus dispensing with composition. Naturally, general display advertising, attuned to the spot news of trade, might also be distributed through the ether. And a world of possibilities would be offered for new and novel syndication. The invention seems also to offer new methods to the operators of group-owned newspapers or to associated newspapers. Some radio experts look upon this invention as more wonderful and holding greater possibilities of usefulness than television. Certainly, the possibilities seem unbounded. The invention makes imagination whirl. We should keep in mind, however, that air transmission is in its infancy and much greater wonders are to come."

Radish Pro- An editorial in Farm and Ranch says: "Quantity production at low
duction cost seems to be the trend in many agricultural lines, but when we were
In Arkan- boys we never dreamed of growing radishes except in beds not larger than
sas 8 x 10 feet. We have lived long enough to learn that it is profitable to grow this vegetable by the acre. In the vicinity of Horatio, DeQueen, Gillham, Texarkana, Hope, Blivens, Prescott, McCaskill, Mineral Springs and Wilmot, southwestern Arkansas, there is a total of 3,000 acres. Radishes move out of this territory in trains of 10 to 15 carloads at a time. This is comparatively a new industry for Arkansas, but it has proved profitable. Like all other specialized crops, there is a chance of overdoing it. When other sections learn that farmers in southwestern Arkansas have made money by growing radishes in quantity, some promoter will get busy and develop a lot of competition. When that happens, no one will make money, and the growing of radishes will be given up only to be carried on somewhere else."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 11.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.75 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$9.85 (soft and oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.50 to \$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

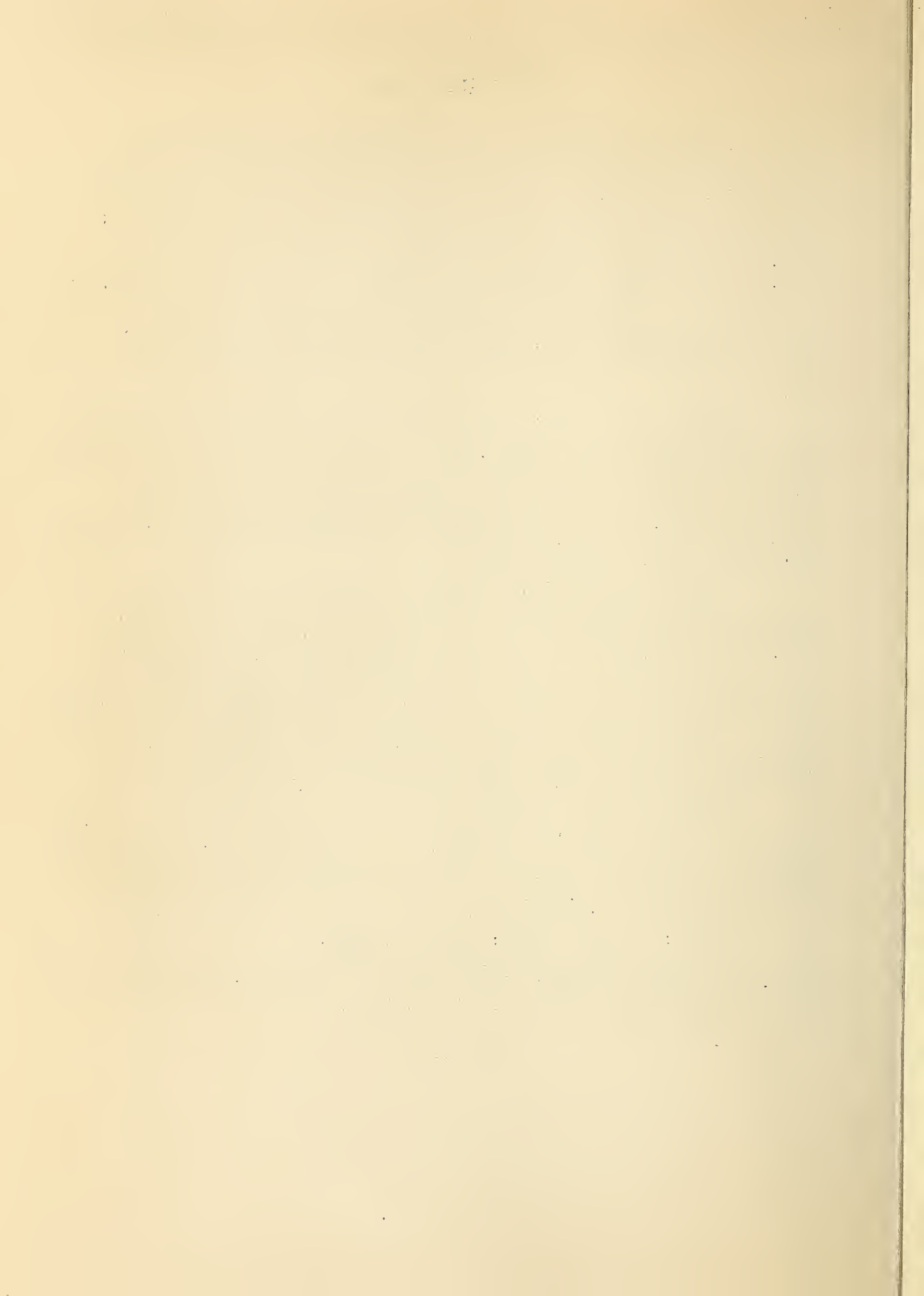
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.06 7/8 to \$1.09 7/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.10 to \$1.11; Kansas City 97½ to 97¾¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.05½; St. Louis \$1.03½; Kansas City \$1.03 to \$1.05; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 79½ to 80¢; Minneapolis 70 to 72¢; Kansas City 77 to 77¾¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 to 80½¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; Kansas City 78½¢ to 80¢; No.5 white oats Chicago 39 to 40½¢; Minneapolis 35¢ to 36¢; Kansas City 40½¢.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$5-\$6 per cloth top barrel in city markets; top of \$7 in New York City. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$3.20 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, one car, \$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; few \$1.15-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Uneeda peaches brought \$2.50-\$4 for sixes, medium to large sizes in eastern cities; Early Rose \$3.50-\$5 in New York City. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$600-\$750, bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average in terminal markets; 24-28 pounds \$325-\$475 f.o.b. Leesburgh.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points to 13.87¢ per lb. On the same day in 1929 the price stood at 18.54¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 14.69¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 31½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 19¢; Young Americas, 18½¢ to 19½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXVII, No. 62

Section 1

June 13, 1930.

FARM BOARD REAP- POINTMENTS

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations for reappointment to the Federal Farm Board of Chairman Legge, of Chicago, and C. C. Teague, of California, representative of fruits and vegetables on the board. Both were appointed upon formation of the board for one year terms which expire Saturday. Immediately after receiving the nominations, Chairman McNary, of the Senate agriculture committee announced that the committee would meet Monday to consider them. (Press, June 13.)

MUSCLE SHOALS

The press to-day reports: "Efforts to dispose of the Government's hydroelectric power project at Muscle Shoals yesterday were definitely relinquished for the rest of this session of Congress after House conferees rejected a compromise seeking middle ground between the Senate plan of Government operation and the House proposal for private ownership..."

THE GERMAN LOAN

A Paris dispatch June 12 says: "To-day in New York and London, and tomorrow in Paris, Rome, Berlin, Brussels, Stockholm, Amsterdam and Zurich, will be launched one of the largest international loans ever attempted. It is being offered on terms which, it is believed, will result in its immediate absorption in every country. This Young plan loan marks for Europe the end of more than ten years of disputes and puts an end to reparations as a political problem placing both reparations and interallied debts on a business basis. From now on the handling of these vast sums, which have weighed so much on the imaginations of the various nations, will be almost automatically accomplished, and it is believed this will eliminate the feeling of irritation which has attended past payments...."

A New York report says: "With elaborate preparations made to assure a favorable reception in this market, the American portion of the German annuities loan, amounting to \$98,250,000, is being offered by a syndicate headed by eleven of the most powerful financial houses in the country...."

BANANA DISEASE IN JAMAICA

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch to-day reports that the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, desirous of helping stem the ravages of Panama disease in bananas, has offered to send an expert from his department to the Jamaica Agricultural Society.

ARGENTINIAN FOOD SPECULATION

A Buenos Aires dispatch June 12 reports that President Irigoyen issued a decree on June 5 aimed directly at food speculators whom he blamed for the high cost of foodstuffs in Buenos Aires. The decree authorized the mayor of the city to establish public market places in any section of the municipality which is not served by privately owned markets at reasonable prices.

Section 2

Austrian
Agrarian
Policy

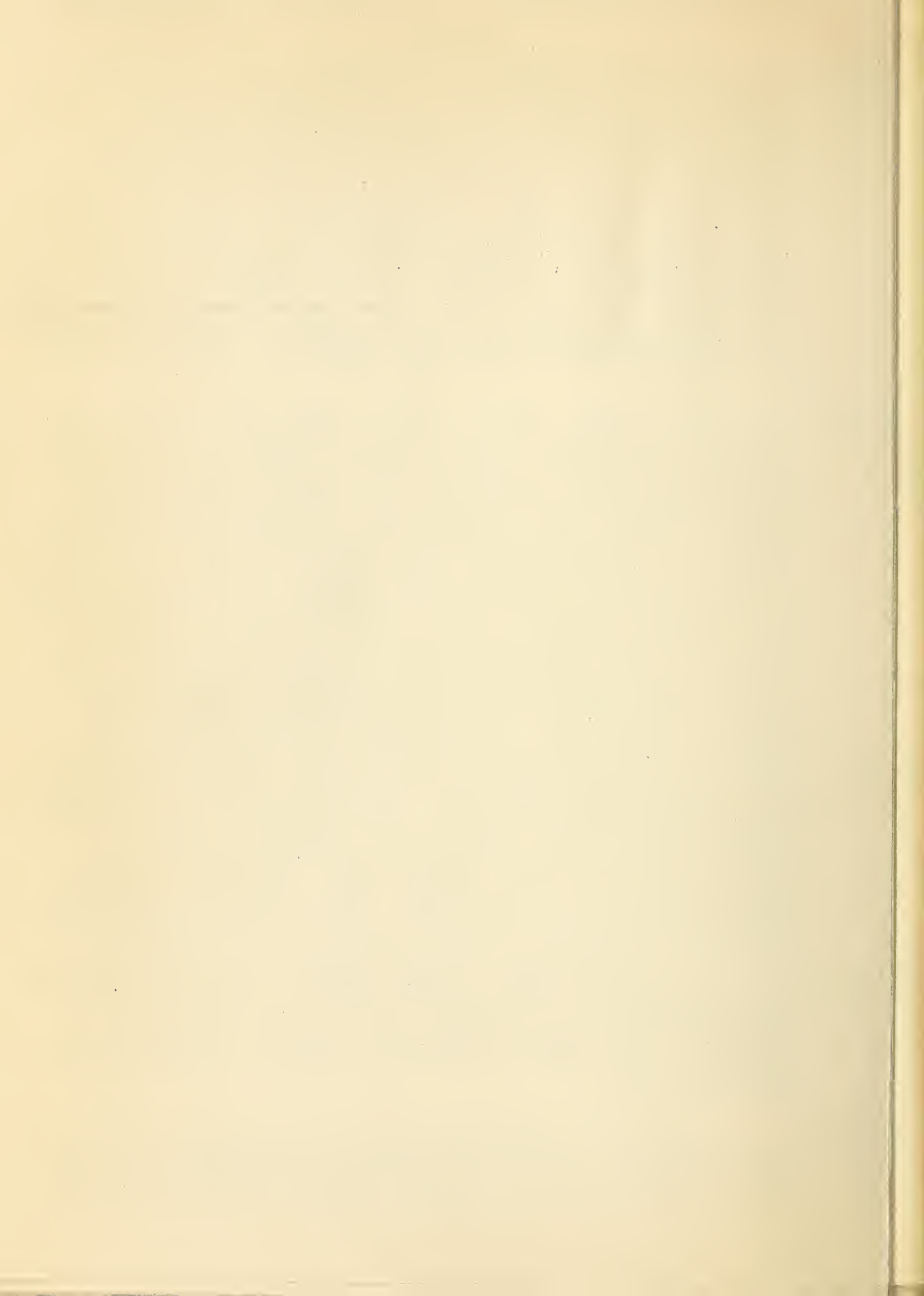
"A critical examination of the agrarian policy of the Social Democratic party in Austria indicates a discrepancy between its ostensible aims and the methods taken to carry them out. The program of the party favors expropriation of large landed property and its nationalization. In practice much of the expropriated land is leased to the original owners, while the peasant is given only enough to keep him on the land, in order to insure a sufficient number of workers for the large and prosperous farms. The main emphasis is laid on rationalization of agricultural production and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, to be effected through the agency of the State. The program indorses the introduction of a grain monopoly and the development of cooperation as a means of escape from the power of capitalistic speculators, and promises to assist in combating the banking interests. The author believes that many of its promises are ineffectual and not to be taken seriously." (Social Science Abstracts, June.)

Forbes on
Business

B. C. Forbes, writing on "Better Business Due Next Half Year; Also Higher Stocks" in Forbes for June 15 says: "The passing of the first half of 1930 will evoke few regrets. Happily, there is a basis for hoping and believing that the second half will bring distinctly greater encouragement. Commodity prices should do better, industry should do better, stocks should do better, employment should be better. Candidly, the improvement which was widely predicted for the second quarter has not materialized in any considerable measure. The downward trend in the general price level has continued, until to-day the level is lower than at any time since the 1921-22 reaction--according to the Federal Bureau of Labor it is lower than at any time since the war. There has been no substantial recovery in agricultural prices. Unemployment has experienced little more than seasonal reduction. The iron and steel industry lately has been losing rather than gaining ground. The pick-up in the motor industry has not exceeded expectations, to say the least. Railway traffic and railway earnings have diminished quite disturbingly; net profits are running one-third below last year. Commercial failures have continued unpleasantly numerous. Silver has declined sensationally. Stock quotations are also dragging materially below the year's peak, and the volume of trading has dwindled extraordinarily. That is not an inspiring picture. The picture, however, does have a brighter side. Large-scale building operations have distinctly increased. There are symptoms that the downward movement in the general price level has about touched bottom. Encouraging progress has been made in arresting overproduction in such important industries as cotton textiles, oil and automobiles. The cut of four cents per pound in copper stimulated sufficient consumptive buying to firm-up quotations almost immediately. Since wages have been astoundingly well maintained during the eight months since the Wall Street panic, they are unlikely to be seriously tampered with if the expected recovery in general activity develops during the second half of the year..."

Ford Farm
Theories

An editorial in Forbes for June 15 says: "Henry Ford offers as the 'shortest cut' to prosperity 'intensive development of agriculture and manufacturing looking to quantity production from the soil.' This is not a short cut; it is a long cut. For years it has been clearly



foreseen by economists that American agriculture would eventually have to undergo the same metamorphosis as American industry, namely, graduate from small-scale to very large-scale operations, from individual and one-family effort to collective effort, from picayune production to mass production. But that will come at evolution pace, not at revolution rate. It can not possibly be effected in time to hasten recovery from the current business and employment depression. Mr. Ford's other declaration that 'wages are too low everywhere,' and his implication that they should be raised also are not immediately applicable. Says Mr. Ford, further: 'We need to keep up the people's spirit, and you can not do that with talk; you must do it by action.' Mr. Ford's own action is distinctly more helpful than his talk. He has so handled his own vast enterprise that he has been able to maintain virtually record-breaking production all through the post-panic period of general retrenchment. That is Mr. Ford's most valuable contribution."

German
Economic
Conditions "The province of Pomerania is suffering, with the rest of Germany, from the effects of stabilization, low prices for agricultural products, wages which are lower for agricultural than for industrial workers, but which have yet increased sufficiently to add to the burden of the landowners. In addition, her farmers have to contend with poor soil, a raw climate, long distances to markets, and high freight rates, emphasized by the change in her boundary line. It is estimated that an increase of 30% in all prices would be necessary to make paying concerns of the farms unencumbered by debt, and to make a bare existence possible for the others. The province is faced by the alternative of large agricultural subventions or increased tariff protection on the one hand, or, on the other, by a return to extensive farming on the large estates or a division of these estates into small family farms." (Arch. f. Sozialwissensch u. Sozialpol, Dec.1929.)

National
Grange Pennsylvania Farmer for June 7 says: "Grangers in this territory will find the annual meeting of the National Grange convenient to attend this year, for it will be held at Rochester, N.Y., Nov.12-21. The location is within driving distance of a majority of our readers, and there will be a large attendance from nearby States. This is the sixty-fourth session of the organization and will probably be the biggest on record. A class of 12,000 is expected to take the highest degree in the order."

Russian
Research An editorial in Soviet Union Review for May says: "The All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after Lenin has taken up the reorganization of the entire field of research and experimental work in agriculture. The Academy, which is headed by the well known Professor Vavilov, originally consisted of eleven institutes specializing in the different branches of agricultural science. At the present time the Academy is engaged in preparing programs for fifty research institutes. Most of the new institutes will be established in provincial cities throughout the U.S.S.R., in view of the diversity of agricultural conditions existing on the vast territory of the Union and the necessity of bringing new territories under cultivation. Thus grain institutes will be organized in Viatka in order to extend grain farming into the North, in Saratov for the purpose of developing more

stable agriculture, in Omsk (Siberia) and Kharkov (Ukraine). Cattle breeding institutes will be established in Siberia, Kazakstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, etc. Institutes specializing in certain crops will be opened in places adapted to the cultivation of that particular crop such as a cotton institute in Uzbekistan, a maize institute in Dniopropetrovsk, a sugar-beet institute in Kiev, and so on. Special institutes will be opened in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and Saratov for the training of scientific workers in agriculture. In addition to intense research activities and the solution of important practical problems relating to the development and reconstruction of agriculture, the Academy will have charge of the organization of congresses and conferences and the representation of the U.S.S.R. at international congresses."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Three years ago the Department of Agriculture arranged to bring a couple of hundred young farmers and farm lassies to see for themselves just what the department means in the life of rural America. The boys and girls were all members of 4-H Clubs and came from nearly every State of the Union. A year later the pilgrimage was repeated, and last year again there descended upon the National Capital two boys and two girls from each State that is sufficiently interested in its agricultural future to maintain these clubs. The fourth visit will occur on June 18. The young visitors will be quartered, fed and entertained, 'al fresco,' with day trips to the Arlington Experimental Farm and to that at Beltsville, Md....At the assemblies each morning the visitors will have an opportunity to listen to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and other men of prominence....The prime object of the pilgrimage is to provide opportunity for representative rural young people from all the States to study the work and facilities of the Department of Agriculture, to see other divisions of their Government at first hand, and to consult on means for promoting extension work among young people on the farms. Former meetings have proved of inestimable benefit in the home districts of the pilgrims, and there is every reason to believe that the gathering of 1930 will have like results."

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Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 12.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.75 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.10; light lights (150-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$9.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.50 to \$12.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.04; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.02; Kansas City 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 79 to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 40 to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$5.50-\$6.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Virginia Norfolk Section Cobblers \$6-\$6.75 in New York City. Arkansas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3-\$3.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.35-\$2.50 f.o.b. Fort Smith. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$3.20 in eastern cities. Georgia Uneda peaches brought \$2.50-\$4 for sixes, medium to large sizes in city markets; Early Rose \$3.75-\$5. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pounds average, brought \$610-\$700 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average, \$325-\$500 f.o.b. Leesburg. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.35 f.o.b. Brawley. California Honey Dews \$2.50-\$4.50 per standard crate in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢ to 19¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 19¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 31 points to 13.56¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.69¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 32 points to 14.68¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 39 points to 14.30¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 63

Section 1

June 14, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "The 18-month-old tariff bill neared the White House last night after the Senate, by a vote of 44 to 42, had given its approval to the final draft of the Hawley-Smoot measure. The Republican-dominated House will take up to-day the conference agreement adjusting the differences between the two branches and adoption is confidently predicted after two or three hours of debate. President Hoover, who initiated the legislation, will receive the measure early next week. Although he will seek counsel of experts and send the bill to the various departments interested in its administration before acting, his signature is regarded as certain by administration leaders in Congress...."

BUTTERFLY COL- LECTION FUND

The House yesterday received from the President recommendations for supplemental appropriations of \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase a collection of moths and butterflies owned by the late Dr. William Barnes, of Decatur, Ill., for the Department of Agriculture, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The collection, which consists of 473,000 specimens, would be housed in the National Museum. Bureau of Entomology experts claim the Barnes collection is the largest and most complete of the North American species of these insects in the world, and unless purchased by this Government at an early date it would be broken up and sold in Europe and America."

MCKELVIE ON AGRICULTURE'S NEED

Agriculture's greatest need to-day is constructive leadership, Sam R. McKelvie, member of the Federal Farm Board, said in an address delivered before the graduating class of the South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota, at commencement exercises last evening. Discussing the agricultural marketing act, which as a member of the Federal Farm Board he is helping to administer, Mr. McKelvie said the best this legislation can do is to bring about equality of opportunity for the farmer and as soon as possible leave with the farmer the responsibility for doing things that the Government is now undertaking to assist him do. (Press, June 14.)

THE YOUNG PLAN

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "Political and financial circles yesterday expressed great satisfaction at the success achieved by the Young plan annuities issue, the first slice of which has been oversubscribed in the principal European markets as well as in neutral countries where it was offered..."

Section 2

Australian Unemployment A Canberra dispatch to-day states that Prime Minister Scullin yesterday announced that the Government would include \$5,000,000 in next year's estimates for the relief of unemployment. The money will be distributed among the States on a population basis. Mr. Scullin added that because of exceptional circumstances in South Australia, other States were foregoing a portion of their share in order to help South Australia over its difficulties.

Plant Patents An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for June 7 says: "Late in May the President signed a bill making it possible for a man who discovers a new variety of apple or strawberry or gladiolus to take out a patent. The man who discovers a new variety of corn or oats can not take out a patent. The idea is that the plant must be propagated by grafts or bulbs and not by seed. In order for a new apple or strawberry to be patented it must not only be something distinctly different but it must also give promise of being better in some particular. To determine this matter the Patent Office will doubtless rely on the technical people in the Department of Agriculture. Most Corn Belt farmers will not be interested in this bill but there are a few of them who have discovered varieties of fruit which are worthy of a patent."

Timber Conservation Board An editorial in American Forests for June says: "President Hoover in the course of the next few weeks will appoint a National Timber Conservation Board to study the problem of overproduction, with which the forest industries have long been confronted, and to make recommendations as to ways and means of remedying the situation... Thus wood will take its place alongside oil, coal and agricultural products for constructive study by an agency representing the Federal Government, the industries and the general public. Certainly, a timber-conservation board can render as great a public and industrial service to the country in the field of forests as can similar boards or commissions in the fields of agriculture, petroleum and coal. The average citizen does not clearly understand the present situation in respect to forest supply and demand. To him, overproduction of lumber and forest products in the face of much-talked-about timber shortage seems a paradox and arouses suspicion. He fails to distinguish that overproduction in the forest field is a present situation and that timber shortage in a national sense is of the future. Overproduction to-day means that we are drawing upon our remaining forest principal more heavily than the needs of the country demand or warrant and are thereby hastening the day of timber shortage. That the situation has reached a highly aggravated and serious stage is generally admitted. Its solution will not be easy because its effects are far reaching and interwoven with the whole economic problem of sustained forest-land use..."

Virginia Electrification An article entitled "Virginia State Plan of Rural Electrification" in Manufacturers Record for June 12 says: "Thousands of farmers, and residents of small rural communities located reasonably close to cities and electric power lines, will now be able to get electric service under a plan recently put into effect, states Charles E. Seitz, professor of agricultural engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. It provides that the electric companies finance construction of rural lines, except on private property, and supply at rates applying in

cities or towns from which extensions are built. Before the plan was adopted, practically every power company had a different policy for building rural power lines, Professor Seitz declared...Eighteen power companies, supplying more than 90 per cent of the electric energy used in Virginia, have voluntarily adopted the standard state-wide plan for extension of rural lines. Last year, 816 miles of such lines were built in Virginia, making a total of 2,860 miles of rural electric lines, with approximately 35,000 customers of whom about 6,500 were farmers. This compares favorably with the figure of 500 actual farms connected with electric service in 1924, five years before. The power companies estimate that this year they will build about 1,200 miles of rural lines to serve at least 7,000 additional customers."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 13.-- Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.75 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.20; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.50 to \$12.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.03 to \$1.06; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.04 to \$1.06; Kansas City \$1.02; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.03½; St. Louis \$1.01; Kansas City 94¾¢ to 95½¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 69 to 71¢; Kansas City 75½¢ to 77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79½¢ to 80½¢; Minneapolis 72 to 74¢; Kansas City 77 to 79¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 38½¢ to 39¢; Minneapolis 32 5/8 to 33 5/8¢; Kansas City 39 to 39½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 28 points to 13.28¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.50¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 14.44¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 14.05¢.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$5-\$7.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Virginia Cobblers \$5-\$5.50 in New York City; few \$5.25-\$5.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Arkansas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$2.75 carlot sales, per 100 pounds in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.65 in eastern cities. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, 50¢-\$1 each in the East; \$300-\$450 bulk per car f.o.b. Leesburg. Georgia Early Rose peaches \$4-\$4.75 per six-basket carrier in terminal markets. North Carolina Red Birds \$4-\$4.50 in New York City. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$1.75-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 64

Section 1

June 16, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The House, by a vote of 222 to 153, on Saturday adopted the conference report on the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, completing congressional action, and President Hoover yesterday announced in a formal statement that he would sign the bill, according to the press to-day.

The text of the President's statement, in part, follows: "I shall approve the tariff bill. This legislation has now been under a most continuous consideration by Congress for nearly fifteen months. It was undertaken as the result of pledges given by the Republican party at Kansas City...."

TREASURY SURPLUS

The press of June 15 reports: "Indications point to a Treasury surplus on June 30, although it will be small, probably around \$50,000,000, in the opinion of the best informed officials. Based on tax collection of approximately \$550,000,000 for March, June receipts from this source are expected to be above \$500,000,000, from \$510,000,000 to \$525,000,000. On this basis, with \$1,919,005,000 in income taxes collected up to June 12, receipts for the year ending June 30 will be approximately \$2,400,000,000, the amount counted on when the tax cut was authorized...."

CAPPER PRIZE

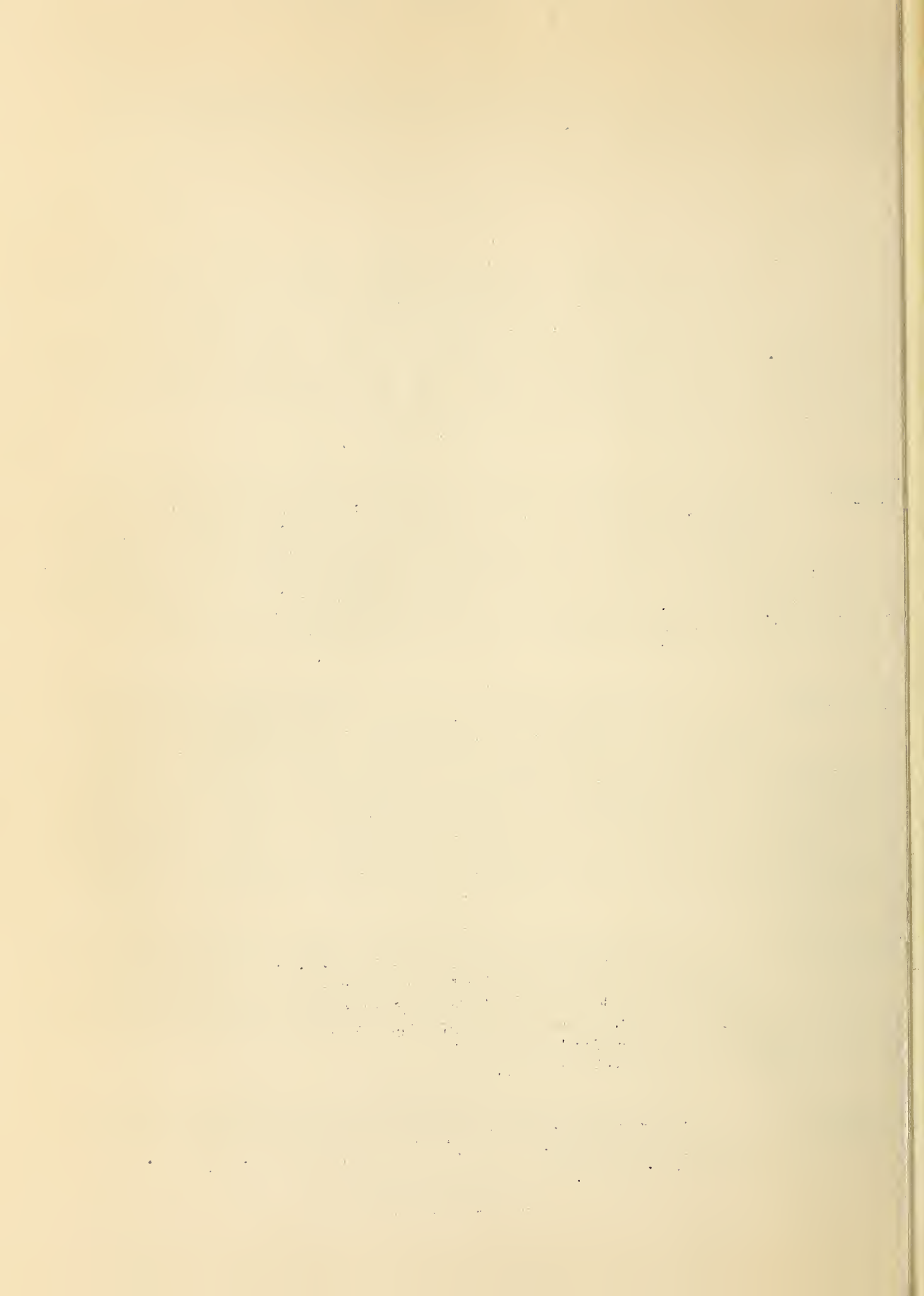
A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that the Capper prize of \$5,000 and a gold medal for the most distinguished service to American agriculture was awarded June 14 to Stephen Moulton Babcock, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, for his invention of the Babcock test for butterfat in milk. The report says: "Doctor Babcock invented his butterfat test in 1890. Ten years later he received the grand prize of honor from the international jury at Paris. In creating the annual \$5,000 award, Senator Capper said he desired to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the persons who make contributions of national importance to agriculture."

MEXICAN FOOD TARIFF

A Mexico City dispatch June 15 says: "The Minister of Agriculture has been directed by President Ortiz Rubio to prepare a schedule of protective tariffs on foodstuffs, of which Mexico is a heavy importer. The Government also plans an intensive study of the means of protecting the nation's industries, especially during the prevailing period of economic and financial crisis..."

COTTONSEED HEARING

The Federal Trade Commission announced June 14 it would resume its investigation of alleged cottonseed price-fixing in Atlanta on June 24.



Section 2

Agricultural College Courses An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has found that its two-year course in agriculture to be well worth while. In these courses farm boys and girls and men and women are given practical instructions in agriculture and home economics. All agricultural colleges should have two-year courses. In this way those persons who can not attend the regular four-year courses may receive instruction. Unless the agricultural colleges offer courses adapted to all classes of farm people, they fail to render their greatest service and do not fulfill the purpose for which they were established."

Austrian Agriculture "An investigation of agricultural conditions in the Alpine district of Ramsau in Austria was undertaken during the months of April to September, 1928. The climate, the people, marketing and price conditions, and farm management were studied. Of 17 farms, to which particular attention was given, 8 were making a profit, 3 just made ends meet, while 5 showed a deficit. The result will inevitably be the failure of a number of farmers whose land will probably be purchased by the more prosperous, which means an increasing number of larger farms. The heavy indebtedness of the mountain farmer and the gradual decrease of the income from the sale of the forest lumber are serious problems in a preponderantly mountainous country." (Trans. from Berichte u. Landwirtsch, by A. M. Hannay.)

Beet Union An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 31 says: "Agriculture of the Central West has always been quite independent of dealings with organized labor in the past, but now it appears that sugar beet growers will be employing workers who are 'union men.' A recent press report announces the formation of a beet workers union, organized for the purpose of 'increase in pay from \$23 to \$25 per acre; a time limit for completing beet work and provision for an impartial arbitration in case of dispute over terms of the contract.' Perhaps the sugar beet growers through their own association can arrange terms with representatives of the workers' union. Such a situation would be ideal, providing, of course, that both workers and growers are reasonable in their demands."

Canadian Wheat T. W. Grindley is the author of "Wheat in The Canadian West" in the spring Queen's Quarterly (Kingston, Canada.). He says in part: "At one time or another in the agricultural history of almost every country in the world there has arisen the same difficult question which is at present exercising the minds of those who are attempting to influence the course of agricultural industry in Western Canada. Is it wise counsel to advocate the continued production of wheat on a major scale, or should our faith and practice be exemplified in the upbuilding of systems of mixed farming?...Western Canada is still mainly a pioneer region and its farmers are practicing the type of farming common to that stage of a country's agricultural history. The first need of a new settler is a crop or crops which will provide the main part of his food, and which can easily be transported for sale to provide the cash for the rest of his subsistence. The wheat crop admirably serves this purpose. It is the base of the staff

of life and, enjoying a fairly constant world demand, is capable of ready sale. Because of its relatively great weight in proportion to its bulk, and of its high intrinsic value, it lends itself readily to transportation over long distances on a basis of commercial profit. All the operations of the pioneer farmer are hampered by a time-preference which greatly favors the present and excludes thought of the future. He must live and it is only after he has established himself that he can take thought of the preservation of his land's fertility and can embark upon those investments of capital necessary to rotation of crops and to the raising of livestock. As the country becomes settled and railway branches are built, the farmer secures an advantageous market for varied products. The vanguard of these new conditions and the agriculture adapted to them are found in Manitoba at the present time. Wheat acreage is being continually supplanted in favor of corn, alfalfa, clover, coarse grains, and other component parts of a mixed farming program. There are large districts, particularly in Saskatchewan, where wheat-farming will not be so easily displaced by mixed farming because climatic conditions favor wheat and are inimical to the growth of forage crops. In these regions, of course, the change will be postponed and the eventual type of farming will involve a shorter rotation and a greater number of wheat crops. Viewing Western Canada as a whole during the past twenty years, the wheat crop, regarded absolutely, has continued to expand. Since Western Canada has been undergoing rapid development in this period, the statistics indicating the absolute change in wheat acreage mean very little; only by relating the change to the variation in population, in land utilization, in the area devoted to field crops, and in the numbers of livestock can the true place of wheat-farming in western agriculture be determined..."

Holstein
Record

An editorial in The Farmer for May 31 says: "During the past week a very modest appearing Holstein cow stirred up quite a commotion in the State of Minnesota. This cow happened to be Miss Jewel Ormsby Piebe, a prospective world's champion in milk and butter production. This rather remarkable cow has been on test for four months and her record for 118 days was 682.75 pounds of butter, or an average of 5.78 pounds per day, which is an astounding performance. If she continues this performance during the remainder of her test, she will break all existing records for all breeds. Miss Jewel Ormsby Piebe comes from the Iowa herd of Hargrove and Arnold. Her new owner is F. E. Murphy of the Minneapolis Tribune who, in addition to being a publisher of note, is also an operator of large farm enterprises in the Northwest. When Miss Jewel went through the Twin Cities last week, a large group of business men headed by Governor Christianson met and paid honor to the new dairy queen, which is likewise an honor to our very important dairy industry. The State of Minnesota is thoroughly sold on the dairy business. The addition of this remarkable cow to one of the important Holstein herds of the State is merely one more indication of the rapid development of the dairy industry. We congratulate Mr. Murphy on his enterprise in bringing this remarkable cow to Minnesota. It is one of many indications of his absorbing interest in agricultural affairs. We hope that Miss Jewel will succeed in bringing the world's record to the Northwest."

School Attendance Despite an increasing population, a declining birth rate is cutting down school registrations, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The office of education, in announcing the result of a study yesterday, said there were 4,320,000 children in the first grade in 1920, while in 1926, with a population increase of 10 per cent, there were less than 4,000,000. In Chicago at the end of September, 1924, there were 260,872 children in the first six grades of the regular day schools. In 1929 the enrollment was 254,666, a decrease of more than 6,000. In an average group of 200 Americans in 1915 five children were born each year. In that same average group in 1928 less than four children were born."

Sulphuric Acid Pre- An annual precipitation of sulphuric acid, falling like rain, cipitation of eleven to 190 tons per square mile is inflicted upon cities by the smoke nuisance, according to studies of conditions in the United States and Europe announced at the Bureau of Standards June 12. These conclusions are sharply emphasized: Atmospheric sulphur dioxide, resulting from combustion, is changed to the destructive agent whose bitingly deteriorative effect upon building stone, metals and vegetation, not to mention the membranes of human noses, throats and lungs, has been found very great. (Press, June 13.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Farmer for May 31 says: "There are just four practical methods by which the Government can be of assistance in improving the economic situation of agriculture. The first method is by improving quantity and quality of production through such work as the Department of Agriculture is doing. The second method is by furnishing rural finances along the line of the work of the Federal Land Banks and the Intermediate Credit Banks. These two methods of assistance have been generally approved. The third method of assistance relates to direct aid in promoting the organization of agriculture and the fourth relates to the financing of the processes of the organizations resulting. The latter two methods are those which have been followed by the Federal Farm Board. If the business world recognizes the value of the assistance rendered by the first two methods, why not go the whole route and place agriculture in its rightful place of relationship with industry?"

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 65

Section 1

June 17, 1930.

LEGGE REAP- POINTMENT

The Senate agricultural committee yesterday approved unanimously the nomination of Alexander Legge for reappointment as chairman of the Federal Farm Board, according to the press to-day.

WAR DEBT PAYMENTS

For the first time since the foreign governments began paying on their war debts to the United States, their semiannual remittance of interest and principal yesterday was made in cash, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The payment amounted to \$117,141,598, of which \$45,786,467 was in principal and the remainder in interest. All the cash interest payment of \$71,355,130 will be credited to the annual surplus and thus will increase that 'paper' figure well over the \$50,000,000 estimated by Treasury officials when they anticipated that the debt payment would be in United States securities...."

THE STOCK MARKET

The Associated Press to-day reports from New York: "The most drastic deflation of stock prices since the troublesome days of last November was experienced on the New York Stock Exchange and other securities markets yesterday. As measured by the composite price index of ninety representative issues, the general level of stock prices plunged to the lowest point since Christmas, and eliminating the shares' dip during the latter months of last year to the lowest levels since August of 1928. The headlong decline in stock prices appeared to be a part of a world-wide deflation in the speculative markets, and was accompanied by sharp breaks in the cotton and grain exchanges, and further reductions in the prices of commodities not traded in organized markets..."

EINSTEIN ON NEW THEORY

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "Several thousand power celebrities, including some 200 Americans, yesterday heard Dr. Albert Einstein, famed theoretical physicist and author of the theory of relativity, unfold his newer thesis of the reality of space. The great German scientist uttered his new theory for the first time publicly in his own land. He said its essence was that space, birthplace of all matter and thought, having been brought into reality by Sir Isaac Newton, has in the last few decades 'swallowed up the ether and time and is about to swallow up the field and corpuscular theory, too, so that space will remain as the only theory representing reality.' All ideas of light, time, the ether and related phenomena, the scientist declared, will be absorbed in the all-inclusive concept of space. He said the theory had 'eliminated from the ether the last vestige of materiality.'...."

APPLE MARKETING

Charles S. Wilson, member of the Federal Farm Board, in a radio address June 13, said: "Marketing the American farmers' apple crop valued at more than \$100,000,000 annually is the tremendous task now facing cooperative leaders in the United States. Each year, there are about 32,000,000 barrels of apples produced for market in this country."

Section 2

Cow Testing
By Mail

An editorial in The Farmer for May 31 says: "Last week final steps were taken in the Twin Cities for the inauguration of the state-wide plan for testing dairy cows through the use of the mails. An association (The Minnesota Statewide Cow Testing Association) was incorporated in March and last week at a meeting held in St. Paul the necessary funds were raised by private subscription for equipment and maintenance until the plan can pay its own way....Everything is now set for the trial of an idea that seems so practical and simple that it can scarcely fail....After many years of experience, we still have less than three per cent of the dairy cows of Minnesota listed within the 120 associations that have thus far been formed. This is too slow progress in these modern days of efficiency. The plan of testing cows by mail, which originated in Wisconsin, was therefore devised. This should speed up the work of testing in remarkable fashion if farmers will avail themselves of the privileges of the plan. Over a long period of dairy experience, we have finally raised the average production per cow up to around 190 pounds, which is not enough for profitable production. The possibilities for increasing this production are limitless, depending only upon the interest of farmers in applying modern methods of dairying..."

Danish
Livestock
Shows

Danish Foreign Office Journal for May says: "The special form and the considerable extent of the livestock shows held in Denmark have to no small degree lent them a distinctive mark as compared with similar events in other countries. Livestock shows in Denmark are broad and popular in form and appearance. The big landowner and the smallholder exhibit their animals side by side, competing as members of the same local societies. The animals on exhibition belong to a large number of owners, evidencing the fact that the ordinary practical farmer participates with his animals; the wealthy specialty breeder does not at all exist in Denmark. The exhibits, therefore, give a true picture of the general standard of cattle breeding throughout the country as a whole. Livestock shows in Denmark are held entirely in the service of the economic breeding of domestic animals, and play an important part in the work of improving the various races: not alone the breeding of the elite but also of the ordinary, so to say everyday, animal is almost entirely based on the prize-winning animals from the shows. This is strongly emphasized in the rules for both entry and for the award of prizes at the cattle shows...The awarding of prizes is made on a double basis, partly for pedigree (with special regard to yield in the case of milch cows) and partly for appearance--a system not found in any other country....Classification at the show itself is based exclusively on appearance. There are 4 grades of premiums and all animals presumed to be of value for breeding are awarded a premium. The livestock shows are arranged by the agricultural societies, of which there are 120 in Denmark, and which almost all hold shows every year, the so-called local shows. Besides these, the cooperative agricultural societies also arrange shows every year in each of the five provinces into which Denmark has been divided by the sea, Zealand, Jutland, Funen, Lolland-Falster and Bornholm..."

Farm Goods

Advertising Age for May 31 says: "Some interesting facts have been revealed by a survey of lines carried by retail seed stores.

Retail seedsmen handle unusually varied lines, so that the survey, which was conducted by Seed World, Chicago, covered a large number of items. The main fact developed was that a large number of brands are handled in the trade, and that in few cases has any one brand been able to get the lion's share of the business, as represented by dominant representation. It was found, for example, that 80 per cent of the stores sell insecticides, and that 41 different brands are being sold. Only one brand has as much as 50 per cent distribution, however. This product is represented in 67 per cent of the stores, the percentage of distribution for other leaders being listed as follows: 38, 30, 21½, 21, 21, 14 4/5, 13½ and 10. In the case of poultry feeds, while 80 per cent of the dealers handle products of this character, the maximum distribution for any one brand is only 13 per cent. Other leaders have 11½, 7, 5 4/5 and 5 per cent. Poultry remedies are represented to the extent of 29 brands, but the leader has only 34.3 per cent distribution. The others range from 9.6 to 32.1 per cent of representation. Approximately 60 per cent of the stores sell fungicides, and 35 brands are represented. The leader is distributed by 35.6 per cent of the stores, but the next highest is 25 per cent, and the others have 21, 17.6, 14.7, 12.8 and 11 per cent distribution. The most notable field from the standpoint of the number of brands is fly repellents, of which there are 68 in evidence, with 51 per cent of the stores carrying one or more brands. The leader has only 19.3 per cent distribution, and the next two in order have 18 and 5 per cent representation..."

Farm Taxation

An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "In the May 15th issue of The Southern Planter, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, one of our associate editors, had an article under the title of 'North Carolina Tax Upheaval.' He shows that taxes on land are unbearably high and the farmers can no longer stand under the burden. What is true in North Carolina holds for most of the other States. A recent study of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that farmers are paying approximately \$900,000,000 a year in direct taxes, 84% of which is taxes on land. Farmers are paying from 18 to 31% of their total income each year in direct taxes and even 30% of the rental value of farms is being absorbed in taxes. It is too much to expect for such conditions to continue to exist. Farmers must see that they are changed. Doctor Taylor suggests that farmers be allowed to pay taxes according to what they earn, such as is done in the case of doctors and lawyers. In this way the taxes will not be a burden in years of low incomes as they are so often under the present system of taxation. The income tax is a logical one and it is just and fair. The direct property tax should be removed. Incomes should be taxed. It would be real farm relief and would materially help to increase the net income of farmers, which is now, on the average, about \$700 per year--a paltry sum for his labor and managerial ability and the labor of his family."

Finland Farm Reforms

"Since 1922 land has been made available for settlers by the State. More recently funds have been made available for financing settlers at a low rate of interest and for period depending upon the use made of the funds. Objects are to secure holdings for a landless population, to prevent speculation and to keep land values in relation to their yielding capacity. The work of land settlement has increased the number of holdings by 100,000 and directly benefited 15% of the population." (Social Science Abstracts, June.)

Standardiza-
tion of
Products

An editorial in The Kansas City Star for May 28 says: "One of the greatest handicaps to improvement of farm products is the frequent practice of setting a price which is paid regardless of the quality of products offered. Cotton with a staple one inch long is worth more than that under $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, yet buyers frequently establish a definite price at shipping points where they take all cotton offered in good condition at the same price, regardless of length of staple. This discourages the producer who has selected well bred seed and given his crop such other care as to result in a superior product. Eggs frequently bring the same price at local shipping points whether clean or dirty, uniform or variable in size, strictly fresh or a week old. Milk stations often pay the same price for butterfat regardless of conditions surrounding its production and handling before delivery. For many years high protein wheat sold at the same price as that of lower quality. Smutty and off-colored samples were not discounted until the practice of buying on grade was established. This has resulted in the premiums paid by millers being reflected to growers who have been able to produce an article of superior merit. The establishment of grades of grain and hay crops, cotton, tobacco, dairy and poultry products is a comparatively simple matter. It is possible to demonstrate just how low grade offerings differ from those which are more desirable...With standards established on the central markets, producers will be in a much better position to breed, feed and develop their hogs to conform to a particular grade. As the grades on foot will be correlated with the carcass values packers will have an additional check on the efficiency of their buyers."

Tax Reduc-
tion

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 31 says: "People of one of our Southern States have found a means of reducing taxes. In parts of Tennessee remarkable reductions in taxes have been brought about through reduction of the number of counties. In one instance taxes were \$2.60 per hundred in a county which, after consolidating with a neighboring county, found it necessary to tax its citizens to the extent of only \$1.30 per hundred. And, why not? Isn't there a possibility that there are too many counties in Nebraska, Colorado, and other States? Wouldn't one courthouse and one set of county officers be enough to serve two counties in many instances? Hasn't transportation been greatly facilitated since the boundary lines of our present counties were determined? Any plan of consolidating or merging counties undoubtedly would meet with much opposition. Nevertheless, it is one means of tax reduction that is well worth serious thought."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 16.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 97 1/8 to \$1.00 1/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.01; Kansas City 96¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 98¢; St. Louis 96¢; Kansas City 89 to 90¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 64 1/2 to 66 1/2¢; Kansas City 72 1/2 to 74¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 to 76 1/2¢; Minneapolis 67 1/2 to 69 1/2¢; Kansas City 74 to 75 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37 1/4¢; Minneapolis 31 5/8 to 33 1/8¢; Kansas City 37 1/2 to 38 1/2¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25 to \$11.25; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.20; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.75 to \$12.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.75-\$6.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$4.15-\$4.25 f.o.b. Elizabeth City. Virginia Cobblers \$4.25-\$6.50 in the East; \$5 Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.30-\$2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches \$3-\$4.50 per six basket carrier, medium to large sizes in city markets; \$2.75-\$3.25 f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$370-\$535 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average in New York City; \$300-\$400 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers. California Bermudas \$1.50-\$1.75 per standard crate in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 52 points to 12.21¢ per lb. On the same day in 1929 the price stood at 12.52¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 51 points to 13.34¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 56 points to 13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32 1/2¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢ to 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 18 1/2¢; Young Americas, 18 1/2¢-19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 66

Section 1

June 18, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS TARIFF BILL

President Hoover signed the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The President ... turned over to the Treasury the job of putting into effect overnight a law which has required Congress nearly a year and a half to write. Theoretically the new law was to take effect at midnight, but actually the more than 1,000 new duties and administrative features will not become operative until the customs houses open at 8 a.m. to-day, Eastern standard time...."

"Carrying 1,122 rate changes, including 887 increases and 235 reductions, and a revised flexible provision authorizing the Tariff Commission to propose rate modifications within a limit of 50 per cent subject to Executive approval, the new tariff act supplants the existing Fordney-McCumber law, in effect since 1922...."

LEGGE AND TEAGUE CONFIRMED FOR FARM BOARD

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Alexander Legge for reappointment as chairman of the Farm Board. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Charles C. Teague, of California, for reappointment on the Farm Board, representing the fruit and vegetable industry. (Press, June 18.)

FARM LABOR LEGISLATION

The Senate yesterday adopted and sent to the House the McNary resolution to create a commission to study the adequacy of the supply of unskilled agricultural labor.

FLOOD CONTROL FUNDS

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House the Glenn bill to authorize \$19,000,000 for loans to drainage and levee districts to take up bonded indebtedness for flood-control work.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

The resignations of all members of the executive committee of the National Livestock Marketing Association is expected by officials of the Federal Farm Board, according to the press to-day.

The report says: "This move, it was indicated, is planned in order to give representatives of livestock organizations which have not yet joined the association a voice in the selection of a new slate of officers at a reorganization meeting of the association to be held in Chicago July 14."

THE STOCK MARKET

The press to-day says: "A tired stock market, still showing the effects of the violent derangement of the day before, struggled yesterday to regain its composure. Price movements were highly irregular and the net result was a partial recovery in a few of the

pivotal stocks and a further decline in some groups...The grain and cotton markets rebounded sharply after Monday's decline...The rally on the grain and cotton exchanges did much to dispel the gloom resulting from the acute unsettlement in those markets on Monday...."

Section 2

Agricultural

Education

An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "The enactments of Federal legislation authorizing the establishment of land-grant colleges in the sixties, of agricultural experiment stations in the eighties, of agricultural extension work in 1914 and vocational agricultural education and home economics in 1917 are all milestones in agricultural advancement. They mean much to farmers everywhere. At first the chief concern was placed on teaching farmers better methods of production of crops and livestock. The importance of the welfare of the people themselves received but scant attention. However, with the coming of the 4-H clubs and departments of vocational agricultural education and home economics both teaching boys and girls new ideas in the building of character and health and new ways of personal advancement--the real assets of the Nation were given consideration. The Nation must rise or fall on the type of citizens it prepares to carry on its work. The progress made by future generations depends upon that made by the present one. Boys and girls must be taught to set for themselves high ideals from the attainment of which they will not be caused to swerve by the temptations of a fast-moving and grasping age. All organizations having as their chief aim the building of better boys and girls, such as the Boy Scouts, Lone Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, as well as the 4-H clubs and departments of agricultural education and home economics, merit the help of every one..."

Carotene and

Vitamin A

The British Medical Journal for May 31 says: "Recent work on carotene suggests that we may be on the way to a solution of yet another biochemical puzzle. It is not very long since the demonstration that vitamin D was derived from a sterol, and that its production was the result of the action of short wavelength light on ergosterol, served to clear up a good many difficulties, both clinical and experimental. Several workers have recently published results suggesting that a similar relation may exist between carotene and vitamin A. Carotene is one of a group of colored substances nowadays generally known as the lipochromes, because their physical properties in some respects resemble those of fats. They are very widely distributed in nature, and are found both in plants and in animals, though it is likely that the latter do not manufacture them for themselves, but derive them from the ingestion of plant food..."

Grape Surplus

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for June 17 says: "California grape growers are told by the Farm Board that it can not help in financing the industry unless they first take steps 'to remove the surplus.' Naturally, the growers would be pleased to have no surplus problem at any time. A special representative of the Farm Board attempts, in an article published in The California Grower, to show how to get rid of it. Whether the plan would work over a term of years is a moot question. The plan is for the producers, through a 'Grape Control Board,' to contribute \$1.50 a ton of their own production and use this fund to buy up the estimated surplus. This surplus is to be removed by the Control Board, and the remainder marketed through co-operative associations. Another cooperative is to be formed to handle the surplus. Estimating the average grape crop at 2,000,000 tons, of which 300,000 would be considered surplus, this latter association would be expected to convert 150,000 tons into by-products. The remainder above that amount evidently might be left to rot if no use could be

found for it at a profit. That this plan would work for a time seems a reasonable assumption. But the grape producers need a permanent and not a temporary cure for their surplus problem, if there is one...."

Milk Adver-
tising

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for June 1 says: "One great defect in the milk business is the failure thus far to advertise milk effectively and serve it to the public in a way to increase the sale and consumption of this wonderful drink. Notwithstanding the fact that milk is the best food in the world for people of all ages and of all states of health, and is indorsed without reserve by doctors and everybody else who knows anything about food values, and notwithstanding the fact that it is the most delicious and refreshing as well as the best drink that can be served at the various drinking places to-day corporations go on making huge fortunes selling the public sweetened water while the demand for milk lags. Why is this? The chief reason, perhaps, is that the manufacturers of 'pop' spend millions telling the people to drink 'pop', while the producers of milk assume that it is not necessary and will do no good to tell people to drink milk. This is a serious blunder. Buyers have to be told to-day what to buy and how to buy and when to buy. They wait for this. They will buy almost anything they are told to buy if the message is delivered in the right way ...The people don't drink milk because nobody tells them to drink milk, and nobody puts forth any special effort to serve milk in an attractive way. Here is a great unused opportunity to increase the demand for milk enormously and add big profits to the milk business."

Polish Agri-
culture

"Of the cultivated area 90% is devoted to agricultural products fallow fields, temporary pastures, and not registered cultivation cover 10%. The cultivation of rye occupies first place, covering more than one third of the cultivated area; then come oats, wheat, and barley. Potatoes are widely cultivated. The sugar beet is an important crop especially in the western departments; and flax is important in the east. In comparison with the average figures of the last five year-period (1924-1928), the crops of most agricultural products increased in 1928; the hay crop was unfavorable, and the fruit crop was somewhat below the average." (Kwartabnik Statystyczny.)

Southern
Economic
Program

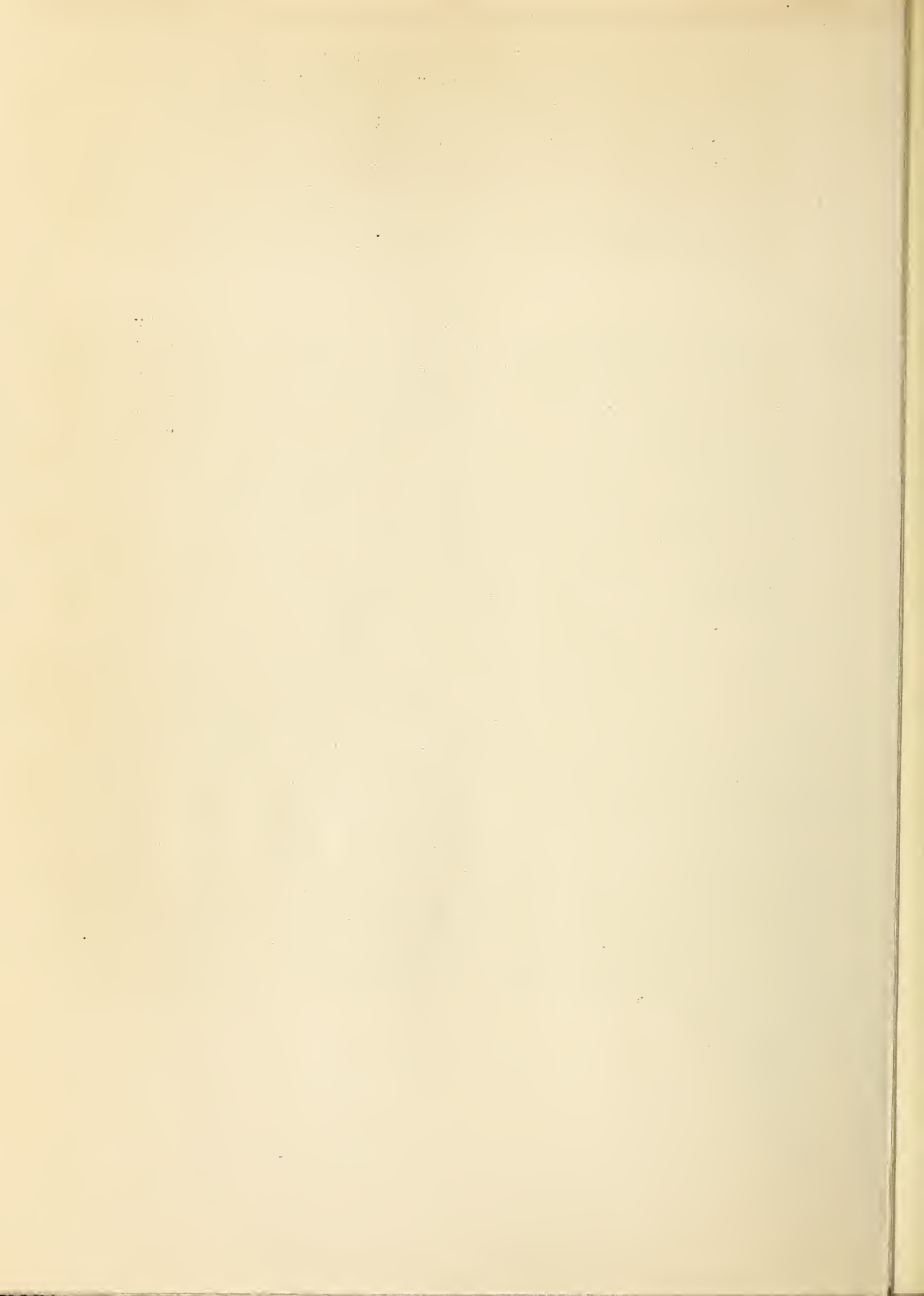
Manufacturers Record for June 12 says: "Stuart McGregor, editor of the Texas Almanac, has outlined in the Dallas Morning News, 'An Economic Program for Texas,' later reprinted in a recent issue of the Texas Monthly. So fittingly does this interpretation of the situation in Texas apply to the entire South that the Manufacturers Record summarizes a few of Mr. McGregor's suggestions, interpolating the word 'South' wherever the word 'Texas' appears...The condition of agriculture is first presented on his list, and the difficulties of agriculture are a problem common to the entire country. Agriculture is of the greatest importance in 'the South' and this section wants a profitable agriculture in all lines of growing and in the livestock industry. Cotton lands should to an extent be diverted to other crops, and if the market for other crops becomes flooded, Mr. McGregor's suggestion is to let the land lie idle. Build up manufacturing and commerce, he says, to take care of those who can not make a living on the farms and the idle land will soon be needed and will be better adapted to the need

for having lain fallow. 'The South' needs to develop manufacturing or it will stand still economically; and it may be added that industrial expansion points the quickest way to the solution of farm problems, and would be the greatest stimulus to development of minor mineral and other resources... 'The South' has passed the day when financing consisted of long-time loans on real estate and short-time loans to tide farmers and merchants over from season to season. Some bankers who have given generous and constructive effort to the farmers' problems have fallen behind the times in their own business. No country or State ever becomes greater industrially or commercially than its bankers."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

T. Swann Harding writes at length under the title, "Veterinary Science," in *American Druggist* for June. He says in part: "Not many years ago the term 'horse-doctor' was one of derision, if not of reproach. It still draws a laugh among ill-informed laymen, and physicians who should know better still tend to rate a veterinarian somewhere between a chiropodist and a chiropractor. But, as Will Rogers says, 'He has to know something, because he can't ask a horse where it hurts,' and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has, during recent years, been largely instrumental in so raising the quality of our veterinarians and coordinating their work that to-day they are far better organized to combat animal disease than are human physicians to eradicate human disease. The bureau has been neither dogmatic nor autocratic. But it has assumed leadership. It has undertaken fundamental research and made the results thereof practically useful at once. It has coordinated existing agencies. It has increased the period of training for veterinarians and improved their qualifications. It maintains a list of approved and accredited veterinarians anyone can consult. It has developed new therapeutic methods; it has been ruthless in the suppression of dangerous epidemics for which work it maintains at all times highly trained forces. Finally, it has produced animal health en masse by preventive methods." After reviewing in detail the veterinary accomplishments of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Mr. Harding continues: "It is therefore apparent that veterinary medicine has, during the past 25 years, improved greatly in technique and in organization. The work of veterinarians in public service is well-directed and closely related to new research. The standard of private practitioners has been improved and laymen are made increasingly resistant, by the spread of accurate scientific knowledge, to the efforts of bunco artists to inveigle them into buying fake remedies. Finally, research in animal disease is constantly developing new drug and biological agencies which prove valuable in many instances in the treatment of human disease."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 17.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40 to \$9.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.10 to \$9.90; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.60 to \$9.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$13; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

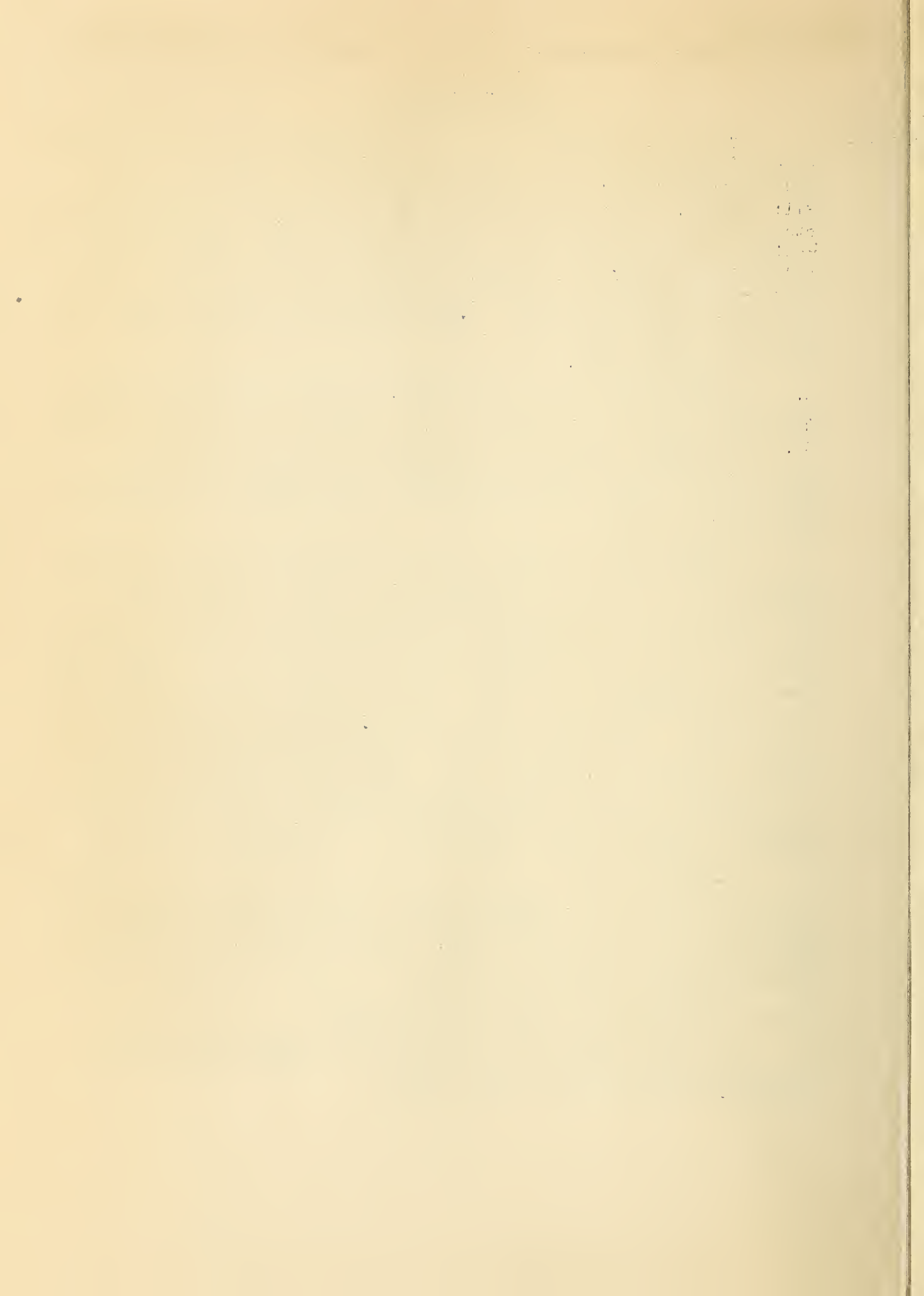
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 96 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 98 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.02; Kansas City 96¢ to 99¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 97¢; Kansas City 89¢ to 90¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76¢ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 77¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 32 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 38 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4-\$6 per barrel in city markets; \$3.90-\$4.25 f.o.b. North Carolina points. Virginia Cobblers \$4.25-\$5.25 in the East; mostly \$4.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales, per 100 pounds in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 in eastern cities; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Georgia Early Rose peaches \$3-\$5 per six basket carrier, medium to large sizes in city markets; \$2.75-\$3.25 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Carmans \$3 in New York City; Hilcoys \$5-\$6. California and Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$2 per standard crate in consuming centers. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes brought \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45's in city markets; generally \$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$3-\$3.25 in a few cities. Florida Tom Watson watermelons ranged \$430-\$700, bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average in terminal markets; \$225-\$400 f.o.b. Leesburg; Dixie Belles mostly \$300-\$375 f.o.b.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 12.33¢ per pound. On the same day in 1929 the price stood at 18.44¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 13.42¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 13.14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 33¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 67

Section 1

June 19, 1930.

BORAH TARIFF RESOLUTION

The Senate yesterday adopted the Borah resolution directing the Tariff Commission to make a report to the Senate on the differences in cost production here and abroad on shoes, furniture, cement, shovels and a number of other products, according to the

press to-day.

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

The Senate judiciary committee yesterday made a favorable report on the Wagner bill to combat unemployment by planning and regulating public works. (Press, June 19.)

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

A Berlin dispatch to-day reports that greetings from President Hoover, a speech by Ambassador Sackett and an international radio hook-up during a banquet were the features of yesterday's proceedings at the second World Power Conference, at

Berlin. The report says: "Scientists and engineers in three countries, the United States, England and Germany, conferred yesterday over what is said to have been the most widespread and far-reaching radio network ever attempted, while countless listeners in many countries heard the addresses..."

The report says, further: "Frederick M. Sackett, United States Ambassador to Germany, in an address at Berlin yesterday, told delegates to the world power conference that he knew of no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the product to the great mass of consumers is fifteen times the price of production..."

GOVERNMENT PRESS INFORMATION

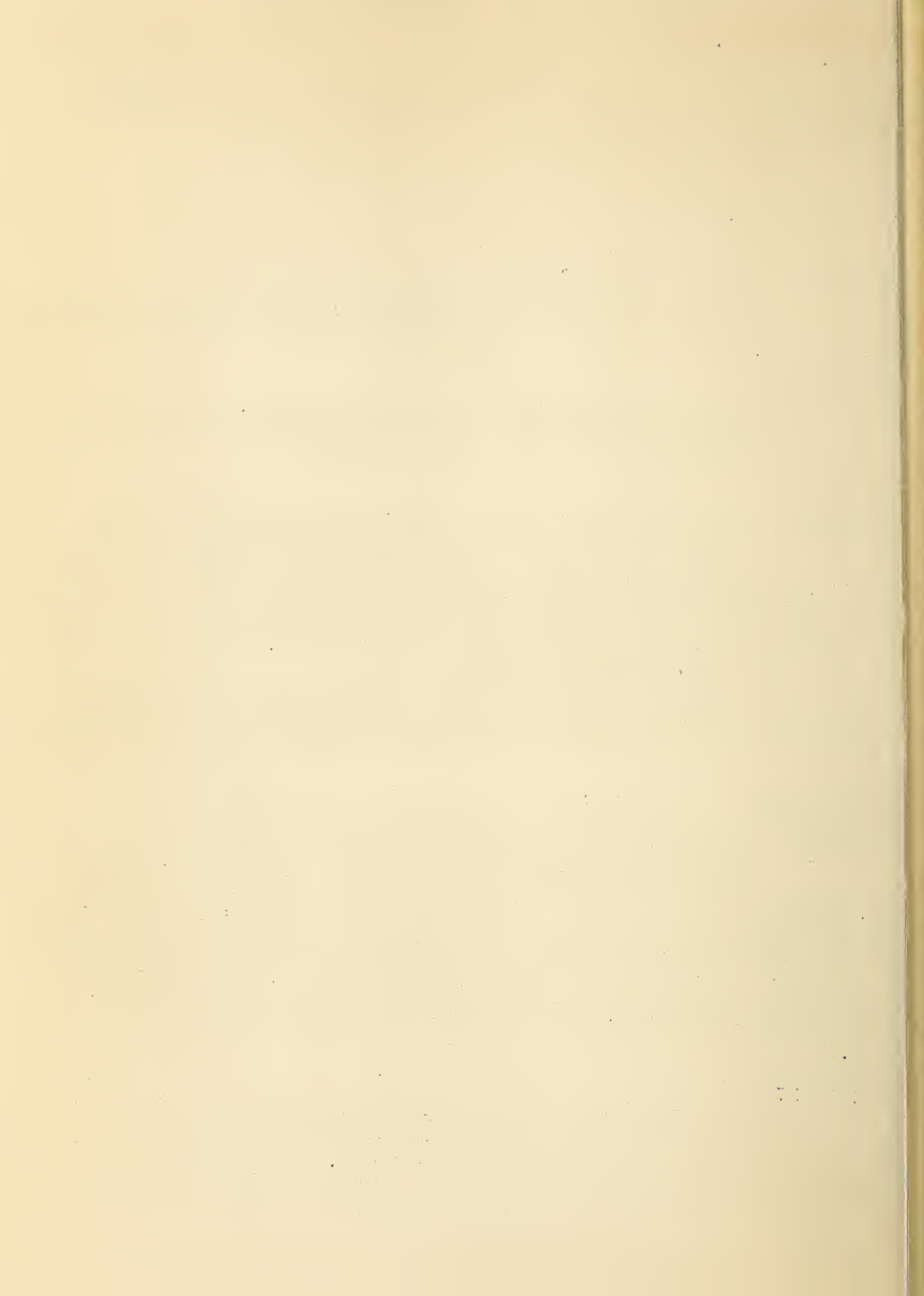
An Associated Press dispatch from Milwaukee to-day says: "The charge that official Washington is the fountain head of the most widespread propaganda in the entire country was made by

William Daley, Washington representative of the National Editorial Association, in an address before the association's convention. He declared that 'propaganda holds sway from the White House to the most obscure clerk. It is noteworthy that many a suspicious editor who frequently checks "free publicity" seldom balks at printing "news" manufactured by Government officials for the purpose of influencing public opinion. It is true that much trustworthy information emanates from the Census Bureau, the Treasury Department, and such sources, but the mere stamp of the Federal Government on a bulletin does not establish its news value.'...

INCOME TAX

The press to-day says: "Hope for maintaining the 1 per cent reduction on normal individual and corporation taxes on incomes in 1930 has virtually been abandoned by the Treasury Department be-

cause of the prospects of mounting governmental expenses and decreasing receipts during the next fiscal year, which begins July 1. The 1 per cent reduction applied to incomes of 1929, the tax being payable this year...."



Section 2

American Orchid Society The American Orchid Society has made arrangements to hold its next exhibition at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. on October 16, 17 and 18. A large and comprehensive exhibition is anticipated, though not, of course, so large as that held in New York two years ago. The present officers are: President, F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Oakes Ames, Boston; Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Geo. T. Moore, St. Louis; Wm. R. Coe, New York City; and Mrs. W. K. Dupont, Wilmington, Del.; secretary, T. W. Nason, Boston; treasurer, Walter E. Jewell, New Rochelle, N.Y. (Florists Exchange, June 14.)

British Agriculture The Statist (London) for May 31 says: "The annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture on the acreage and production of crops and the number of livestock in England and Wales...appears at a moment when public attention has once again been drawn to the state of depression in the industry. The influence of the downward trend in the prices of certain important agricultural commodities is evident in the continued decrease of the arable area, which in 1929 showed a reduction of 161,000 acres, compared with 191,000 acres in 1928. The further reduction last year has sufficed to complete the loss of a million acres of arable land since 1914. The area actually under crops in 1929 was not much smaller than in the previous year, but the principal crops which showed an increase were sugar beet, which is a subsidized crop, oats, which are grown principally for consumption on the farms, and potatoes, which until recently were a profitable crop. The wheat and barley acreage, on the other hand, continued to shrink. The decline recorded in most classes of livestock in 1928 was continued in 1929. The total number of cattle returned as on agricultural holdings on June 4, 1929, was 5,957,600, or 69,000 less than in 1928; the division showing the greatest decline in numbers being South Wales. The fall of 0.4 per cent in the number of dairy herds caused a decrease of 16 million gallons in the total output of milk, which was estimated at 1,131 million gallons. The total number of sheep declined by 294,000, or less than half the decline recorded in 1928. The increase, which brought the total number of pigs in 1928 within measurable distance of the record for 1924, was followed in 1929 by the heaviest reduction (604,500 or 20 per cent) noted in any year since 1892. The total output of meat for the year ended May, 1929, was estimated to be 17,804,000 cwt., an increase of 403,000 cwt., or 2.3 per cent, compared with the total of the previous year. While there was an increase in the output of beef, that of veal and of mutton and lamb was reduced. The number of agricultural workers continues to decline; the total number of workers returned as in employment on June 4, 1929, being 770,252, or 2,573 less than in 1928... An additional feature included in the report is an estimate of the value of the agricultural output for the agricultural year 1928-29 with comparisons for the previous four years...It will be seen, in comparing the figures for 1928-29 with those for 1924-25, that there is little difference in the selling value of agricultural products, except in the case of farm crops. Attention is drawn in the report to the almost unbroken rise in the value of the output of poultry and eggs. In spite of lower prices the value last year was 16 per cent higher than in 1924-25."

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The first article discusses the importance of the medical profession in the United States, particularly in the context of the war. It highlights the role of doctors in maintaining public health and the need for a strong medical infrastructure. The author argues that the medical profession is essential for the well-being of the nation and that it must be supported by the government and the public.

2. The second article is a study on the effects of various factors on the health of the general population. It examines the relationship between diet, exercise, and mental health, and how these factors can be manipulated to improve overall health. The author provides a detailed analysis of the data collected and offers practical advice for the public.

3. The third article is a review of the latest medical research on the treatment of various diseases. It covers topics such as the use of new drugs, surgical techniques, and the importance of early diagnosis. The author discusses the challenges faced by the medical profession and offers suggestions for how to overcome them.

4. The fourth article is a historical overview of the medical profession in the United States. It traces the roots of the profession back to the early days of the nation and discusses the changes that have occurred over time. The author highlights the contributions of various medical professionals and the impact of their work on the development of the field.

5. The fifth article is a study on the health of the military personnel during the war. It examines the physical and mental health of soldiers and the impact of the war on their well-being. The author discusses the challenges faced by the military medical profession and offers suggestions for how to improve the care of the troops.

6. The sixth article is a review of the latest medical research on the treatment of various diseases. It covers topics such as the use of new drugs, surgical techniques, and the importance of early diagnosis. The author discusses the challenges faced by the medical profession and offers suggestions for how to overcome them.

7. The seventh article is a study on the health of the general population. It examines the relationship between diet, exercise, and mental health, and how these factors can be manipulated to improve overall health. The author provides a detailed analysis of the data collected and offers practical advice for the public.

8. The eighth article is a review of the latest medical research on the treatment of various diseases. It covers topics such as the use of new drugs, surgical techniques, and the importance of early diagnosis. The author discusses the challenges faced by the medical profession and offers suggestions for how to overcome them.

9. The ninth article is a historical overview of the medical profession in the United States. It traces the roots of the profession back to the early days of the nation and discusses the changes that have occurred over time. The author highlights the contributions of various medical professionals and the impact of their work on the development of the field.

10. The tenth article is a study on the health of the military personnel during the war. It examines the physical and mental health of soldiers and the impact of the war on their well-being. The author discusses the challenges faced by the military medical profession and offers suggestions for how to improve the care of the troops.

**Medical
Care Cost**

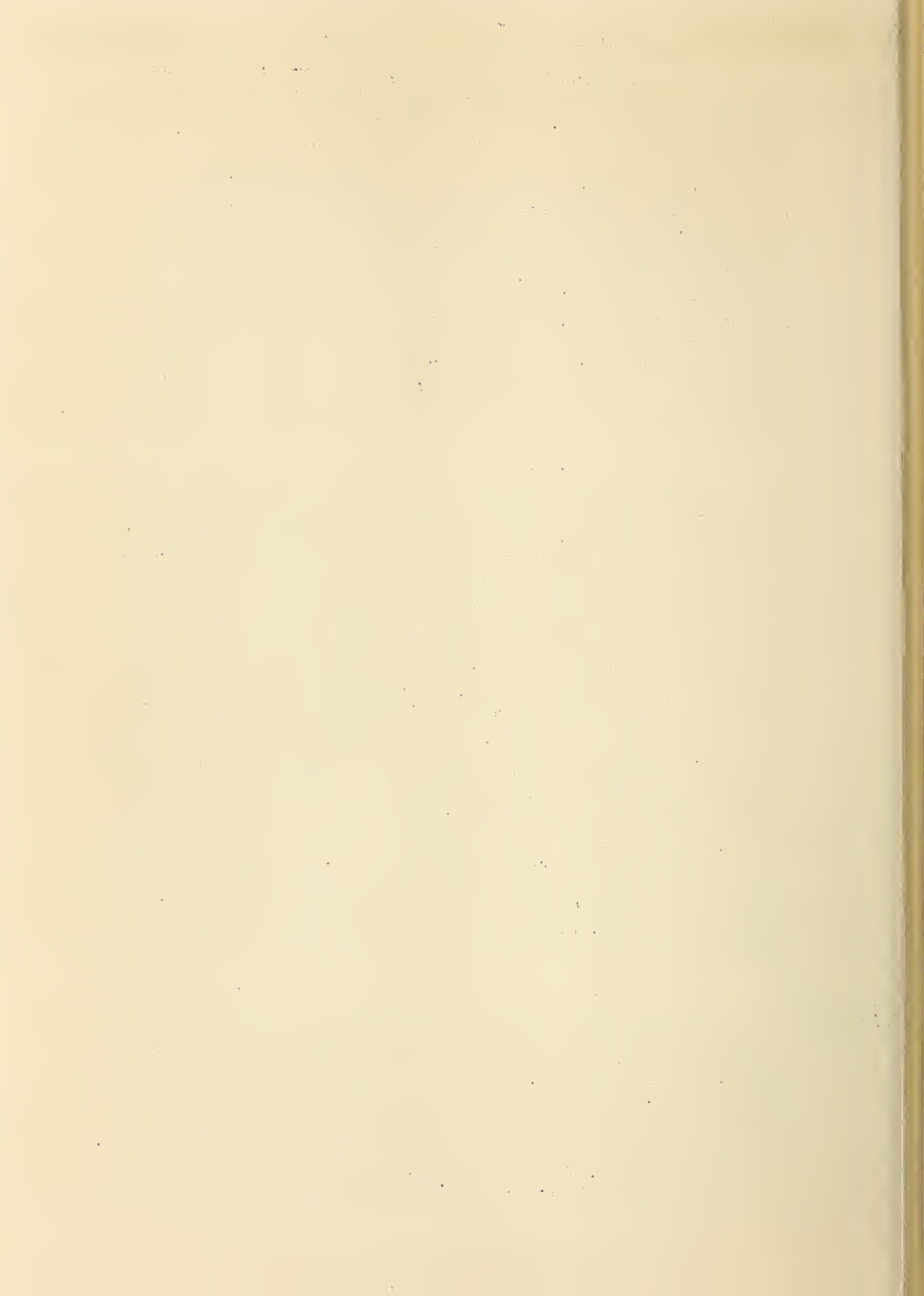
The Washington Post of June 17 says: "During the last three years a committee composed of noted men in medicine, dentistry and public health, with Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur as chairman, has been investigating the problem of the cost of medical care, and the first report of a completed survey has just been published. With the purpose of choosing a typical midwestern region, the medical facilities of Shelby County, Ind., were selected as the first to be examined. The survey has disclosed some interesting facts, first of which is that the people of the county spent on the average \$21 per capita in 1928, which meant an approximate total of \$500,000. It was discovered that it is not the physician's fee that is the heaviest part of the cost of medical care. The cost of medicines, most of them not prescribed by physicians, made up over one-third of the total, and was 20 per cent greater than the total paid for the services rendered by the doctors. In seeking a remedy for the high cost of medical care the committee is making 35 studies in all. Five of these studies have been completed and will be published later."

Wheat Trend

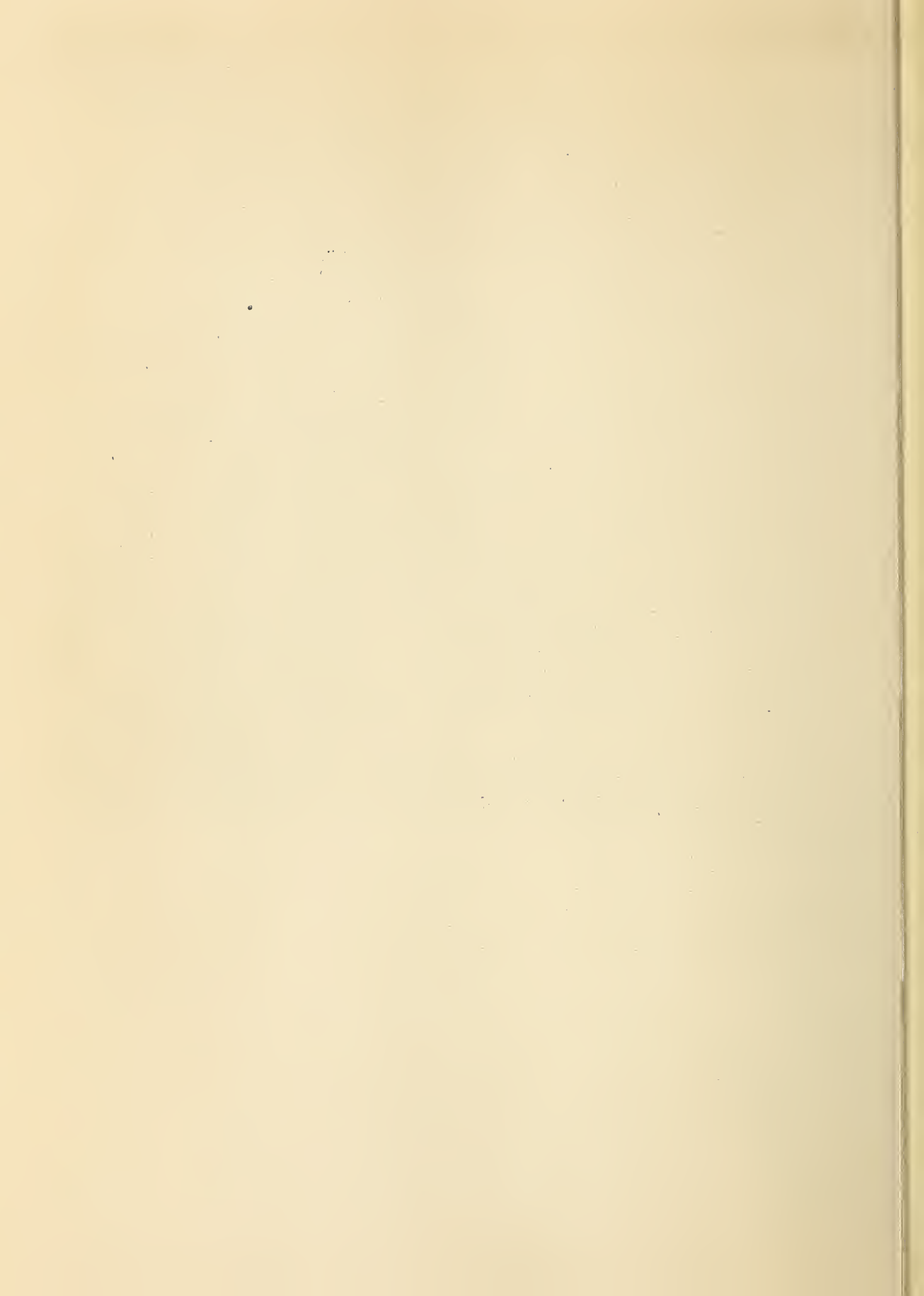
An editorial in Modern Miller for June 14 says: "With the movement of the new wheat crop in the Southwest and Central States near at hand, following a year which tested the strength of the milling industry, millers are naturally probing into the future to see what it will bring. The only sound basis for judging the future is by a comparison of conditions as they prevail to-day with those of former years. Unquestionably, the milling industry is on a sound basis. Milling capacity is nearer a domestic consumption basis than at any time since the World War. This has been brought about by the withdrawal of scattered milling units and left the trade in the hands of well organized firms which will survive and prosper. Every such mill is in a stronger position to-day in respect to volume of trade than at any time since the war. Wheat will be held back in the interior instead of crowded to the seaboard. The wheat will be back of the millers. Millers have the advantage of the hedge and the experience which speculative millers received last year will probably throw light on the protective value of hedging. The future gives promise that many trade abuses will be wiped out. A conference in the near future will be held with the Federal Trade Commission to correct destructive trade practices, but of greater value is the spirit of the industry in promoting higher ethical standards. The milling industry is in a position to make a success of this and the future should witness the industry on a higher and sounder business plane."

**Wholesale
Prices**

A pronounced drop in the general level of wholesale prices from April to May is shown by information collected in leading markets of the country by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, based on average prices in 1926 as 100.0, stands at 89.1 for May compared with 90.7 for April, a decrease of 1 3/4 per cent. Compared with May, 1929, with an index number of 95.8, a decrease of 7 per cent is shown. Based on these figures the purchasing power of the 1926 dollar was \$1.044 in May, 1929, and \$1.122 in May, 1930. Farm products as a whole decreased nearly 3 per cent in average price from April to May, due to declines



in grains, beef steers, sheep, poultry, eggs, flaxseed, potatoes, and wool. Alfalfa and timothy hay, lemons, onions, and oranges, on the other hand, were somewhat higher than in April. Prices for the month averaged 9 per cent below those of May, 1929. Foods declined $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent from the April level, with decreases for butter, coffee, flour, cornmeal, and sugar. For this group, also, prices were appreciably lower than in the corresponding month of last year. Prices of hides and leather products were practically unchanged from those of the month before, with hides and skins slightly higher and leather slightly lower. Shoes and other leather goods showed no changes of consequence. Textile products were slightly downward, with cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products all participating in the decline. Fuel and lighting materials showed only a minor change, decreases in anthracite coal being offset by increases in gasoline and other petroleum products. Metals and metal products averaged somewhat lower, with minor decreases shown for iron and steel and decided decreases for nonferrous metals, including copper, silver, tin, and zinc. Building materials also averaged lower than in April, lumber, brick, paint materials, and others sharing in the price decline. Chemicals and drugs, including fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers, were lower than in April, while housefurnishing goods showed no change. In the group of miscellaneous commodities, prices of cattle feed were considerably lower, while paper and pulp and rubber also showed declines. Decreases from April levels were shown for the three large groups of raw materials, semimanufactured articles, and finished products, while nonagricultural commodities and the group of all commodities other than farm products and foods also declined. Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for April and May was collected, increases were shown in 55 instances and decreases in 214 instances. In 281 instances no change in price was reported. Comparing prices in May with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that decreases have taken place in all major groups of commodities, such decreases ranging from $1/2$ of 1 per cent in the case of housefurnishing goods to over 10 per cent in the case of textile products.



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 18.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $93\frac{1}{4}$ to $\$1.02\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis $\$1.01$ to $\$1.02$; Kansas City 93 to 96¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 94¢; St. Louis 94¢; Kansas City 87 to $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $68\frac{1}{2}$ to $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 72 to 73¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 to $76\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $70\frac{1}{2}$ to $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $74\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $35\frac{1}{2}$ to 36¢; Minneapolis 32 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 38¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice $\$10.25$ to $\$12.50$; cows, good and choice $\$6.75$ to $\$9$; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice $\$9.25$ to $\$10.50$; vealers, good and choice $\$9.50$ to $\$11.25$; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice $\$9$ to $\$10.50$; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice $\$9.40$ to $\$9.90$; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice $\$9.25$ to $\$9.90$; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice $\$8.50$ to $\$9.75$ (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) $\$11.75$ to $\$12.75$; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice $\$8$ to $\$9$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged $\$3.75$ - $\$5.50$ per cloth top barrel in city markets; $\$3.65$ - $\$4$ f.o.b. Elizabeth points. Virginia Cobblers $\$3.75$ - $\$5$ in the East; mostly $\$4.25$ f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas Bliss Triumphs $\$2.75$ - $\$2.90$ per 100 pounds sacked, carlot sales in Chicago; $\$2.25$ - $\$2.35$ f.o.b. Muskogee, Oklahoma. Maine sacked Green Mountains $\$2.10$ - $\$2.50$ in eastern cities; $\$1.60$ - $\$1.70$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average $\$575$ - $\$700$ bulk per car in New York City; mostly $\$250$ - $\$375$ f.o.b. Leesburg. Georgia Early Rose peaches, medium to large sizes, $\$3.25$ - $\$4.50$ per six-basket carrier in city markets; $\$2.75$ - $\$3$ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes $\$2.25$ - $\$3.50$ per standard 45's in consuming centers; $\$1.65$ - $\$1.75$ f.o.b. Brawley. Texas and California Yellow Bermuda onions $\$1.25$ - $\$2$ per standard crate in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 33¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 68

Section 1

June 20, 1930.

THE POWER COMMISSION

The House yesterday adopted the conference report on the bill reorganizing the Federal Power Commission into an independent agency of five members to devote their entire time to the administration of the Nation's water power resources. This completes congressional action and the bill now goes to the President. (Press, June 20.)

BANK RATES

The lowest rediscount rate in the history of the Federal Reserve System was established yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York when the directors voted to reduce the charge for member bank borrowings to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The announcement of the new rate was not made until after the close of the stock market, but in the meantime stocks had made a broad and vigorous rally, shaking off reactionary influences after an uninterrupted decline of three weeks. Stocks that had declined daily from 3 to 15 points went up suddenly, canceling all losses recorded in Wednesday's sweeping break, with a small margin to spare..."

BANK LOANS

A St. Paul dispatch to-day states that Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, warned the Minnesota Bankers Association yesterday against the "disquieting rapidity" with which bank funds employed in investment in securities and collateral loans on securities have grown in recent weeks. The report says: "Reports from 600-odd reporting banks of the Federal Reserve System in the great cities show the ratio of their bond holdings plus stock and bond collateral loans to their total loans and investments increased from 59.70 per cent on February 12, 1930, to 63.27 per cent on June 4...."

FORD TO CLOSE PLANTS FOR TWO WEEKS

A Detroit dispatch to the press to-day states that the Ford Motor Company announced yesterday that it will close its offices and plants in Dearborn and Highland Park for two weeks, beginning July 12.

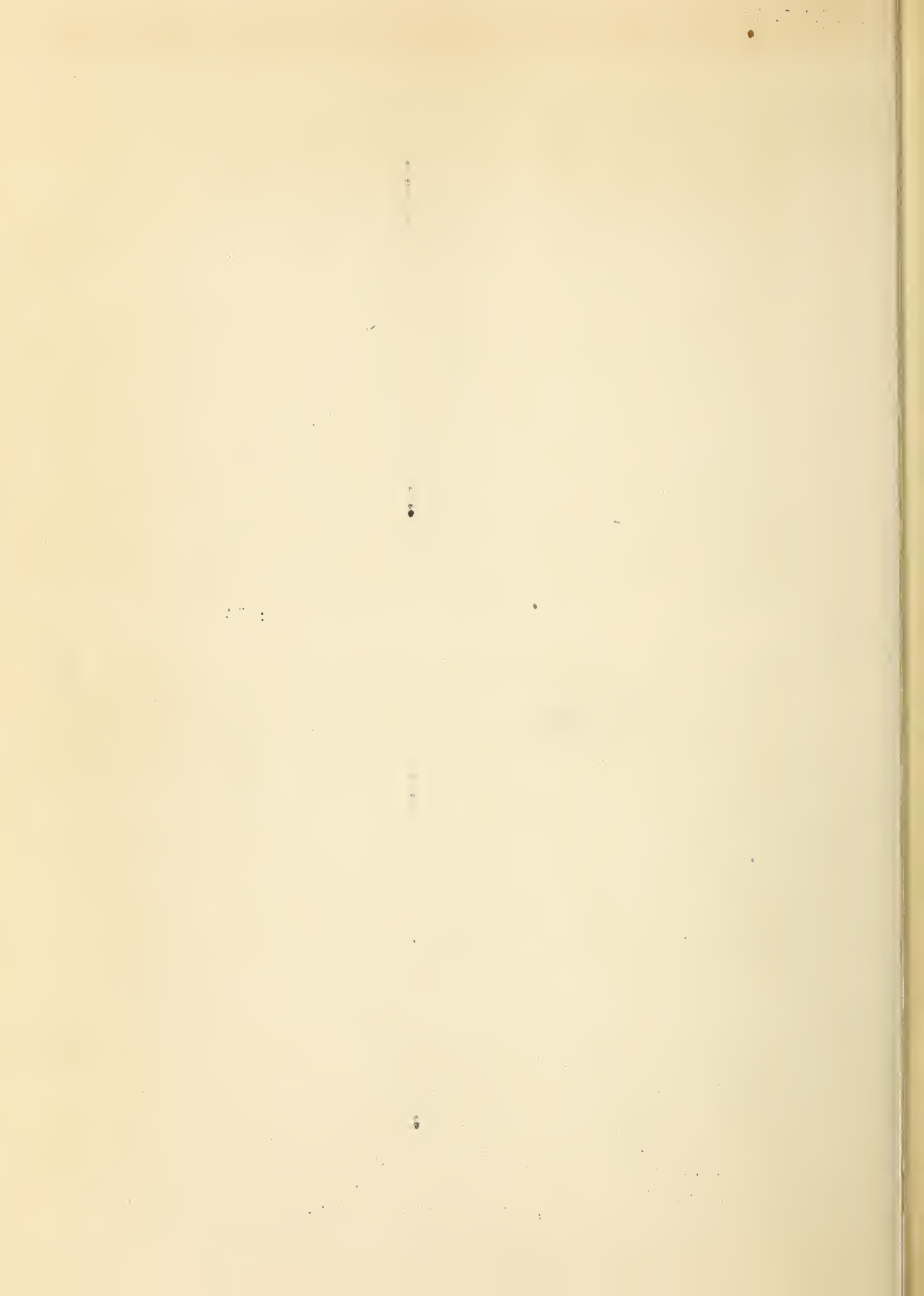
SCIENTIFIC MEETING AT CORNELL

An Ithaca, N.Y., dispatch to-day reports: "About 400 of the country's leading physicists and chemists gathered at Cornell University yesterday for the annual meeting of the American Physical Society and the colloid symposium of the combined National Research Council and the American Chemical Society....Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, of the Bartol Research Foundation, Swarthmore, Pa., presented results in the study of the atom....Doctor Johnson said his researches with hydrogen atoms tended to show that the atom instead of being a corpuscle of matter, as has generally been thought, is in reality a wave. Recently Dr. Clinton J. Davidson of the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York conducted experiments which led him to conclude that electrons are waves rather than corpuscles...."

Section 2

Agricultural An editorial in Better Crops for June says: "Representatives
Economic from 15 foreign countries and the United States are expected to attend
Conference the international conference of agricultural economists at Cornell
University, August 18-29. This is the second conference growing out
of a great movement to get a world viewpoint from related interests
pertaining to marketing, agricultural statistics, farm management, agri-
cultural credit, prices, land economics, taxation, etc. The first con-
ference was held at Dartington Hall, Devon, England, in 1929 and was at-
tended by representatives from 12 countries including about 15 persons
from Canada and United States. This group requested the Cornell rep-
resentatives to organize a similar conference at Ithaca this year.
The movement is highly commendable. America has its agricultural prob-
lems. Other countries have similar problems. In some of these coun-
tries progress has been made toward solutions which may apply here.
Some of our results may apply in other countries. It is indeed fortu-
nate that the meeting comes to the United States this year when farm
relief is so prominently before the public mind. In addition to the
foreign representatives and official representatives from the United
States Department of Agriculture and various educational institutions,
economists from several large industries closely allied to agriculture,
will attend the conference. The Ministry of Agriculture in England has
already provided eight traveling fellowships for the 1930 conference
and promises other representatives from England and Scotland."

Business Federal Reserve Bulletin for June says: "An important factor
Situation in the recent course of business has been a continuous decline in
wholesale commodity prices. This decline, which began in August of
last year, carried the general average of prices in the United States
to a level in April about 7 per cent below that of last July and be-
low any earlier date in the past 13 years. There was a further reces-
sion in prices, chiefly of industrial products, in May, while prices
of grains and livestock products became firmer in the latter part of
the month. The downward movement of prices in recent months has not
been confined to the United States, but has been in progress in all
the important commercial countries of the world. During the period
from July, 1929, to April, 1930, the price decrease of 7 per cent in
the United States has been paralleled by declines of 8 per cent in
Germany, 10 per cent in England and in Italy, and 12 per cent in
France. Other countries, including Japan and Canada, have also ex-
perienced declines in prices. In view of the fact that the commodi-
ties entering into the indexes of wholesale prices in the different
countries are largely articles of world trade, whose prices are de-
termined in international markets, a general similarity in the course
of the indexes is to be expected with the reestablishment of the gold
standard and the removal of restrictions on the movement of gold and
of funds. Gradual price recessions, which were reported for all
countries beginning last summer or earlier, appear to have accompanied
a general slowing down of trade and industry, to which the high level
of money rates throughout the world caused largely by the strong demand
for credit from the American securities market was a contributing
factor. The more abrupt declines that occurred last autumn were in
response to the break in security prices, which at first affected



chiefly commodities with organized exchanges, but later spread to all classes of goods; and the continuation of price declines in 1930 appears to reflect the inactive condition of business and a loss of purchasing power by ultimate consumers through the decrease of employment and the reduction in wage payments. Prices to the consumer have also tended downward in recent months, but the reduction has been considerably smaller than that of wholesale prices. Changes in the general level of prices, when they are as widespread geographically as in the present recession and comprise changes in all groups of commodities, as has been the case in recent months, of necessity reflect broad economic influences that are not confined to any country or to any class of goods...."

Chlorination of Water

The Lancet for June 7 says: "Chlorination has long been known as a means of deodorizing sewage-polluted streams or, with more success, for sterilizing drinking water. Roscoe treated the polluted Thames with bleaching powder, but a study of the rather conflicting evidence leaves it doubtful whether he did much good. In 1905 Houston arrested the development of an epidemic of typhoid in Lincoln by chlorinating the drinking water. During the late war chlorination was largely used as a means of rendering all kinds of contaminated water safe to drink, a technique being devised for the employment either of bleaching powder or liquid chlorine. Since that time chlorination has passed into the routine of many water undertakings, and the shortcomings of the process have been revealed; fortunately the appropriate remedies have in the main also been found. The vast literature of the subject has been reviewed in a conveniently brief sketch by J. H. Coste, reprinted from the annual report of the Society of Chemical Industry. From this it appears that chlorination has again been taken up as a treatment for sewage, ancillary to the main processes of purification. The original idea underlying the use of chlorine was its action as an oxidizer, combining with the hydrogen of water, and thus liberating nascent oxygen... Any discussion of the action of chlorine on water would be incomplete without an allusion to the chlorination of public bath water, a practice advocated in the pioneer stage by that fearless veteran, Dr. F. F. Alexander..."

Education in Britain

In addition to requiring school attendance to 15 years instead of 14, as at present, the latest education bill introduced in the House of Commons provides for maintenance allowances for children whose parents can not afford the extra year of schooling. It also provides, under certain conditions, for grants to denominational church schools which voluntarily apply for aid to meet the new requirements. (Children's Bureau statement, June 19.)

French Farm Credit

"The much slower advance of agriculture as compared with trade and industry accounts for the fact that the advantages of credit are but now beginning to become clear to the agriculturist. Recent credit acts in France have been the outcome of experience with syndicates and agricultural unions. In 1928 legislation furthering rural credit was passed. Individual loans running 25 years with interest 3% are made. Certain corporate organizations may also borrow on the same terms. War pensioners may borrow at a rate of 1%. Short term loans usually run

from nine to twelve months. Interest rates vary according to banks, but can not be less than 3%. In the Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole on December 31, 1928, there were 98 regional banks. The legal set-up, the number and distribution of local associations, the number of members, and volume of business for recent years are briefly presented for certain agricultural cooperative organizations in France." (Inter. Rev. Agric.)

Smuts for
British
Science
Head

For the centenary meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held in London next year on September 23-30, the council has unanimously resolved to nominate General J. C. Smuts as president of the association. He has accepted the nomination.

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for June 15 says: "Growing from a single cotton demonstration on a Texas farm a quarter of a century ago extension work, which had its beginning as demonstration work, has added 6,000,000 other farms to that original unit with an adult class of more than 12,000,000 farm men and women with the continental limits of the Nation as the four walls of their schoolroom. Probably no educational plant has had such remarkable growth in all the history of civilization. Certainly no other in so short a time has so vitally touched the lives of a people. From the original Texas county as the first governmental unit in which the work was established, it is now carried on in every important agricultural county in the Union, and is one of the largest of all governmental enterprises. In addition to the 12,000,000 farm men and women who are pupils in this great new school, there are millions of farm boys and girls who are members of the various 4-H clubs and who form a vital sector of that great body of reinforcement to which we may confidently look in the future to carry the battle for equality for agriculture to successful and permanent victory. Verily, extension work is a great work, a work deserving of the fullest support of all the people of the country. Our neighbors of the industrial population may regard it as a partisan institution. If, however, they will stop for a moment to remember the fact that it is an institution that in a very practical way is more economically providing the Nation with its meat and bread, they can not but accept it as functioning in the interest of all."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 19.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.25; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9 to \$10.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.30 to \$9.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.25 to \$9.75; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs; Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.50 to \$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $99\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1.02\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.02; Kansas City 94 to $97\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis $94\frac{3}{4}$ to $95\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City $88\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $75\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis 69 to $70\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $74\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $76\frac{1}{2}$ to $77\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis 72 to $74\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City 76 to $77\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats Chicago $35\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis $32\frac{7}{8}$ to $33\frac{7}{8}$; Kansas City $38\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobblers ranged \$4.50-\$5 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$3.65-\$4 f.o.b. Elizabeth points. Virginia Cobblers \$3.75-\$5.25 in the East; \$4-\$4.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard 45' in consuming centers; mostly \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches brought \$3.50-\$4.50 per six basket carrier, medium to large sizes, in city markets; \$2.50-\$3 f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons 28-30 pounds average, \$665-\$710 bulk per car in New York City; \$200-\$350 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 29 points to 12.72¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.38¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 13.84¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 32 points to 13.48¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 69

Section 1

June 21, 1930.

SECOND DEFICIENCY BILL

The House passed the second deficiency appropriation bill last night, after adding to it an item of \$1,000,000 for a start on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, according to the press to-day. The report says: "This project was authorized in the Capper-Cramton park development bill which recently was enacted. It will be a magnificent boulevard skirting both sides of the Potomac River, from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to Great Falls.

"As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, the deficiency bill carried \$67,712,000 to meet contingencies that have arisen in the various departments of the Federal Government and in the District government....The bill authorizes a start on Federal building projects here which ultimately will cost \$37,350,000... The bill also authorizes the erection of the proposed Archives building on the site of the Center Market, and provides money to operate the market until the time for its removal arrives..."

NATIONAL RESOURCE STUDY

The Associated Press to-day says: "Congress gave final approval yesterday to legislation to authorize a commission to study the problem of drafting the Nation's resources in time of war. The measure was sent to the President after the House agreed to Senate amendments eliminating proposals for studies of policies to be followed in event of war and into the use of private property without profit to its owners. Its purpose is to have the commission ascertain the best method by which Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution to draft the Nation's resources in wartime in order to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and minimize the profits of war....The commission is to consist of four senators and four representatives, the Secretaries of War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and the Attorney General. It will report to the President and Congress by December, 1931."

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 288 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over show the estimated cost of total building operations for the month of May to be \$169,732,311. While a decrease was shown in the total building expenditures in these 288 cities, three of the seven geographical districts show increases, the largest being in the East North Central Division. Permits issued for residential buildings in these cities show a decrease of 5.0 per cent, comparing May with April. Decreases were registered in residential building in five of the seven geographical districts. Non-residential building decreased 9.4 per cent. However, four of the seven districts showed increases in this class of building. There were 12,260 dwelling units provided in the new residential buildings for which permits were issued during the months of May. During April, 12,753 new dwelling units were provided in these cities.

Section 2

Air Travel
and Quarantines

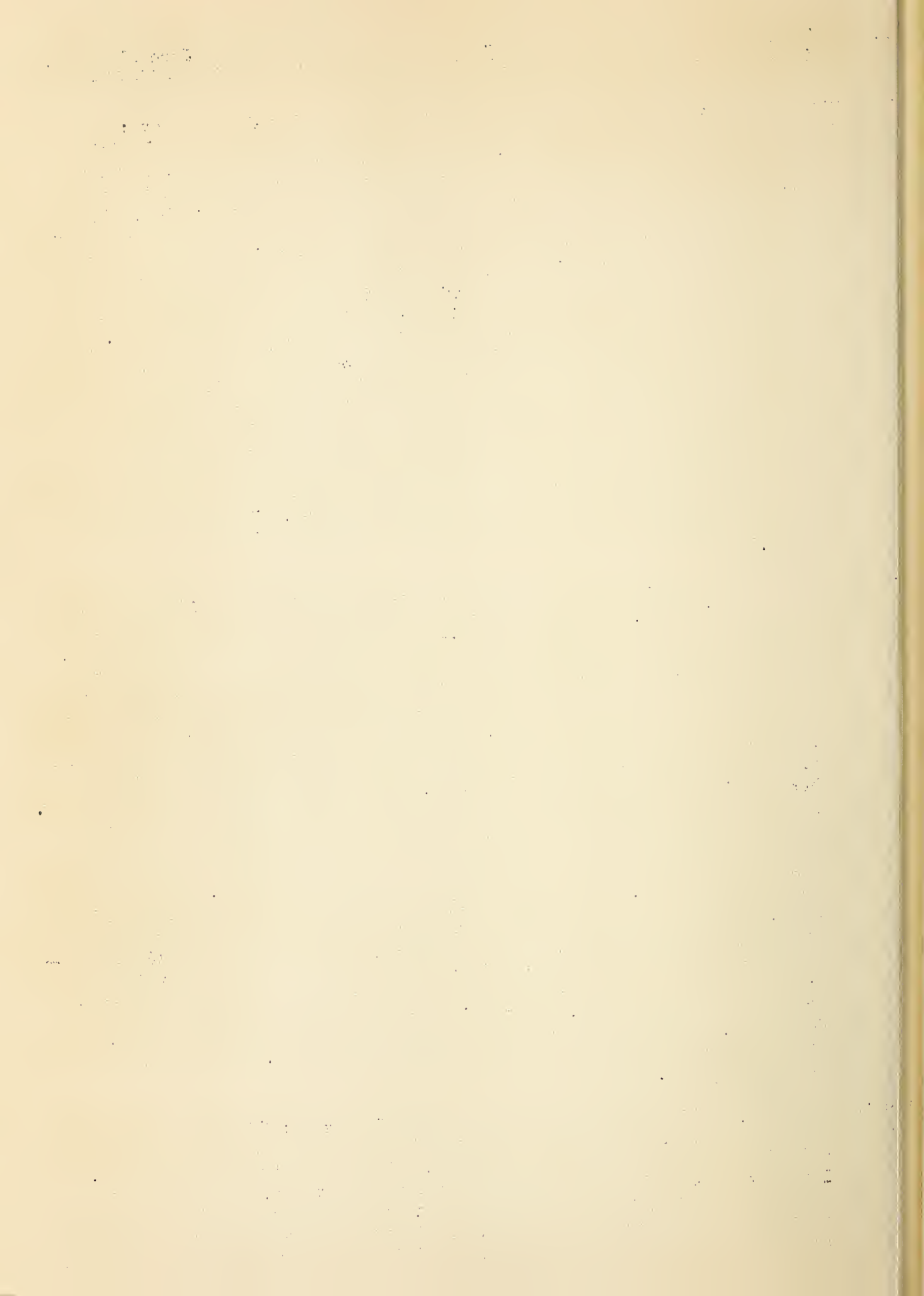
An editorial in The Florists Exchange for June 14 says: "Returning from Paris, where he attended a meeting of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming stated on June 2 that plans for the establishment of quarantine stations on all air lines throughout the world have been drafted. 'The need of a world-wide program for the inspection of crews and passengers is increasing in all countries,' continued Doctor Cumming in the report printed in the United States Daily. While the situation is particularly acute in Europe, in which territory air communication with the Far East is rapidly increasing, stations are also being planned for the enforcement of health regulations in this country, following the development of transportation facilities to South America. Probably it can be anticipated that with this precedent now established in connection with human health maintenance, there will soon be developments in the direction of the establishment of plant quarantine stations and inspection methods to correspond. As we long ago pointed out, the increasing air communication between nations constitutes a very prolific source of possible plant pest transfer that the various governments will undoubtedly have to take into consideration. Horticulturists who still endeavor to do an international business should keep their eyes open."

Louisiana
Farm Land

Walter Parker, Economist for Fenner and Beane, said over the radio on June 16: "Sugar lands in south Louisiana are synonymous, in the minds of most people, with soil fertility of the very first class. These lands are many times more fertile than are the uplands of the Mississippi Valley. The marsh lands of South Louisiana, drained and developed, are the most fertile and productive of all the lands in the temperate zone of the world. They are really in a class by themselves. They rank in potentiality far above the sugar lands. The sugar lands--or river lands as they are known in Louisiana--were formed by the heavy silts brought down by the Mississippi River. They drain naturally about 4,000 feet back from the river the marshes begin. The finer silts brought down by the river formed them. In elevation they are just about sea level. Century after century, vegetation has grown and decayed until the nitrogen content has become enormous...There are approximately ten million acres of these marsh lands. Artificial drainage--through canals, levees and pumps--is simple enough when compared with artificial drainage, say, in Holland. Because of the mild climate--the warm, moisture-laden Gulf Stream skirts the coast--ample rainfall, and enormous fertility, these lands can be made to produce three abundant crops each year....Louisiana's low lands, properly drained and developed, will yield a larger return per unit of capital and labor employed than can be gained from the use of the less fertile, naturally drained uplands..."

Soil Science
Congress

An editorial in Better Crops for June says: "Three years ago the first International Congress of Soil Scientists met in Washington and afterwards made a tour of some 10,000 miles in the United States. This international meeting is held every three years. This year it is being held in Russia. Delegates and others, many from agricultural colleges and experiment stations, are leaving now on the long journey to the coming meetings in Russia. A similar plan will be followed after



the meetings; tours through typical agricultural regions of Russia will be arranged. Whether or not one fully agrees with the teachings of the Russian school of soil scientists, at least their work has created a definite stimulus in soil science; has given the subject a new impetus and a new lease on life to which the world of soil scientists has not been indifferent..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 20.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.25; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9 to \$10.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.25 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.50 to \$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 97 7/8 to \$1.00 7/8; No.2 red winter Kansas City 86 to 87¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 94½¢; Kansas City 93 to 95¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 73¢; Minneapolis 68 to 69¢; Kansas City 73 to 74¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 to 76½¢; Minneapolis 72 to 74¢; Kansas City 75½ to 77¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37 to 37½¢; Minneapolis 32½ to 34¢; Kansas City 37 to 38¢.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4-\$5 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$3.65-\$3.75 f.o.b. Elizabeth points. Virginia Cobblers \$4-\$5.25 in the East; mostly \$4 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas sacked Bliss Triumphs brought \$2.60-\$3 carlot sales, per 100 pounds in Chicago; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Fort Smith, Ark. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.50 in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Georgia Early Rose peaches \$3-\$4.25 per six-basket carrier in city markets; Hilcoys \$3.25-\$5 in New York City and \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Macon. Texas and California Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.50-\$2 per standard crate in consuming centers. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pounds average, ranged \$565-\$685 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average \$200-\$300 f.o.b. Leesburg. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3.25 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 12.82¢ per lb. A year ago the price stood at 18.13¢. July future contracts at New York advanced 10 points to 13.94¢, and at New Orleans 9 points to 13.57¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18½¢; Young Americas, 18½¢ to 19½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 70

Section 1

June 23, 1930.

FEDERAL SURPLUS

Income and corporation taxes continued to pile up at the Treasury June 21. Coupled with customs receipts, higher than were expected, cash payments from foreign powers on their war debts, they assure a comfortable surplus for the fiscal year, although it is hardly expected to reach the \$184,000,000 of last year. Income tax receipts at the Treasury Thursday dropped to \$70,031,000. For the nineteen days of the month the receipts were \$409,163,000, or \$28,000,000 less than for the same days of last year. The total for the fiscal year to date was \$2,293,706,000, an increase of \$80,000,000. Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, expressed satisfaction with the income tax total. No unusual expenditures before the end of the year are likely to upset present calculations as to a surplus. (N.Y. Times, June 22.)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR CHILE

A Santiago, Chile, dispatch to The N.Y. Herald Tribune of June 22 says: "It is expected that the bill establishing the new Cabinet post of Minister of Agriculture will be passed shortly by Congress. The National Society of Agriculture is interested in the formation of an organization that will centralize sales of agricultural products in the nitrate region, with the purpose of lowering prices by efficient distribution."

EXPERT TO AID VIRGIN ISLANDS

A special dispatch to The New York Times of June 22 says: "Because of the seriousness of the economic situation in the Virgin Islands, Herbert D. Brown, chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, has left Washington to return to the islands. Mr. Brown spent two months there last year in making a survey of conditions. A fund of \$141,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the firm re-establishment of commerce and agriculture in the islands and Mr. Brown will supervise its distribution."

GRAPE GROWERS ORGANIZE

The Hudson Valley Grape Growers' Cooperative, Inc., has been organized with 500 members and has obtained a State charter. The organization was formed with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. It will handle about \$300,000 worth of grapes this season in a territory that has 3,800,000 vines and with a marketable crop of about 6,600 tons. (Press, June 22.)

FARM SHOW PRIZES

The Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show Commission has approved prizes amounting to \$38,000, which will be offered at the annual exposition at Harrisburg next January 19-23. The premium budget will be increased to approximately \$70,000 by the time the show starts. The 1931 exhibition will be in the new \$1,500,000 ten-acre building the State is now constructing here. (Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 23.)

Section 2

British
Agricul-
turst
Honors

The Farmer and Stock-Breeder (London) for June 9 says: "In the official list of honors conferred by the King on the occasion of his 65th birthday are three names familiar to agriculturists. Noel Burton, the Minister of Agriculture, receives a Peerage...The honor of a knighthood to George Edwards will be welcomed by farm workers in particular, for he has devoted his life to their interests. He began life, in fact, as a scarer of crows in Norfolk at 1s. a week, and when later he took over the duties of a horseman he received only 2s. 9d. a week for four years: His wife taught him to read, and he became a lay preacher on the list of the Primitive Methodists. He joined Joseph Arch's trade union for agricultural workers, but on being victimized for doing so he became a brickmaker...He has been a member of the Norfolk County Council since 1906, was given the O.B.E. after the war, is a magistrate, a member of the Council of Agriculture, and still a preacher. Edward Brown, the secretary of the National Poultry Council, on whom a Knighthood has been conferred, has spent his life in the improvement and extension of poultry breeding in England. He left Newcastle-on-Tyne fifty years ago this month to take up journalistic work in London, and gave up the exhibition of Brown Leghorns on becoming convinced of the importance of encouraging utility poultry among farmers and small holders. After associating himself successfully with Lord Aberdeen's campaign for poultry breeding in Ireland, he conducted a poultry section for what is now Reading University. On the outbreak of the war he initiated a movement for helping Continental poultry breeders whose land had been devastated, and handed over the organization to the Agricultural Relief of Allies Committee. As the founder of the National Poultry Council and a writer on poultry subjects, Sir Edward Brown is as well known on the Continent and in Canada as in England, and he has been the moving spirit in the foundation of the World's Poultry Science Association, which is the parent of the World's Poultry Congress, which opens at the Crystal Palace next month."

Civil Service

Employees

There has been an increase of more than 2,000 annually in the number of Federal executive civil service employees in the District in the past three years, according to figures just made public by the Civil Service Commission, according to a statement in the press of June 15. The report says: "Figures for June, 1927, showed that there were then 58,800 employees in executive departments on the Federal civil service pay rolls, that being the smallest number since Armistice Day, 1918, when there were 117,760 employees of the Government in Washington, exclusive of Congress, the judiciary, and the military and naval forces. The increase has been consistent each year since 1927, the latest figures, as of April 30, 1930, showing 65,778 Federal executive civil service workers in the Capital. This year's increase is accounted for principally by creation of the new Federal Farm Board, employing 207, and expansion of the Department of Commerce by employment of 1,762 additional workers for compilation of the census figures. It is expected that within a year this number will be increased by another 4,000 to 5,000...."

Game Con- An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for June 14 says:
servation "Florida, in recent years, has been giving a considerable degree of
In Florida practical attention to conserving game and birds in this State, and
wisely. Also, more and more bird sanctuaries and game preserves are
being established in the State, which is what needs to be done, if wild
animals of desirable types and birds are not to become extinct. Further-
more, more practical work is being done in Florida than in former years
for conserving the fish supply in the State's lakes and rivers, and of
adding to such supply from state-owned and state-operated fish hatch-
eries. In addition, laws designed to prohibit wanton destruction of
game, birds and fish are being more generally enforced than formerly,
and there is more of citizen-cooperation with the law enforcement of-
ficials. This latter, the cooperation of citizens, and of visitors to
the State, also is most gratifying. It will help immensely to protect
game, birds and fish, and make more and more valuable the asset that is
in the State's wild life...."

German Farm "An experiment circle is an institution for farm advisory work,
Experiment for progress in technique and organization in German agriculture. The
Circles first was formed eight years ago. A number of large farms join to-
gether in carrying out field trials in some phase of agricultural work.
The cost is shared on a unit of area basis. This work supplements other
investigational work, and has developed rapidly. The final aim of the
experiment circles is the formation of a general comprehensive farm
advisory service." (Social Science Abstracts, June.)

Inter-American An editorial in Modern Miller for June 14 says: "North America
Conference will meet Latin America in Washington next September for broad discus-
on Agri- sion and examination of the problems of agriculture that affect or are
culture common to the two continents. Officials of the United States Department
of Agriculture, which is cooperating with the Department of State and
the Pan-American Union are preparing for this Inter-American Conference
on Agriculture. Both governmental agencies and private organizations
will participate, and the conference will endeavor to promote coopera-
tion between governments and private citizens in the study of the prob-
lems presented. The conference will also consider plans looking toward
a coordination of research work by groups of the American nations acting
in harmony to improve and develop the crops in which they have common
interests. It will study the latest scientific methods both for the
growing and for the marketing of agricultural products...."

North Carolina An editorial in Better Crops for June says: "An excellent arti-
Agriculture cle by F. H. Jeter on another page points out in a most interesting
manner some of the changes that are taking place in our agriculture, in
this case in North Carolina. The State is famed far and wide for to-
bacco and cotton. Everybody knows about these two crops, but who would
expect to find the largest Jersey calf club in the world, with 175 boys
and girls owning purebred heifers, located in North Carolina. The milk
and milk products of the State produced last year were valued at
\$20,000,000. There are now 20 buttermaking plants or creameries buying
butterfat from 11,000 farmers. In the mountains of northwestern
Carolina a new industry is springing up in the shape of cheese factories.
As the author points out, it is not alone with dairying that a change

in agriculture is apparent--North Carolina farmers are going after the poultry business also. Hog-feeding and shipping are getting to be quite an industry. Better farming means getting away from single cropping systems. It means the use of the land for which it is best fitted. The fertilizer industry can well take note of these changes taking place in Carolina. It sells most of its materials for three or four crops--cotton, tobacco, potatoes, and truck crops. It has good and bad years, according to whether these crop prices are good or bad. The fertilizer industry needs to learn diversification as much as does the farmer, and a good place to get an example is North Carolina."

Road Appropriations

An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 1 says: "A supplementary appropriation of \$50,000,000 for Federal-aid highways was authorized in a bill signed by President Hoover on April 4. Beginning July 1, 1930, the Federal aid for construction of State highways will be \$125,000,000 for the year instead of \$75,000,000. The larger appropriation also holds for each of the fiscal years 1932 and 1933.... The additional appropriation was very wisely made. Good roads are excellent investments. They are essential for the material development of States and for the happiness and well being of our people. The Federal Government should make still larger appropriations. It is the duty of the Federal Government to build the main or interstate highways and those extending between large cities within States--post roads and military roads. The State funds should be used entirely for providing better secondary or feeder roads. Good feeder roads will, of course, be of great service to the people who live on them. However, statistics show that they are used more by outside people than by the local people. Hard surfaced feeder or farm-to-market roads are the crying need in road construction at the present time. The farmers should see that they get them....."

Vermont's Agriculture

An editorial in New England Homestead for June 21 says: "Last year Vermont crop values exceeded \$31,000,000 against \$29,000,000 in 1928, reports Walter Crockett of the State publicity department. This does not include the big maple sugar crop amounting to more than \$2,000,000. And by the way, Vermont leads all States in production of maple sugar and syrup. Last year she produced 41% of the entire syrup crop of the country and 56% of the maple sugar. The 1929 hay crop grossed practically \$17,000,000, potatoes over \$4,000,000 and apples \$1,500,000. The 88,000 acres of corn harvested 3,608,000 bushels valued at \$3,788,000. There were 74,000 acres of oats valued at \$1,780,000. The 2,370 acres of sweet corn for manufacture yielded 2.6 tons to the acre against the United States average of 1.9 tons. Vermonters received \$18.20 a ton while the country average was \$13.16. There were 6,000 acres of dry beans yielding 15 bushels to the acre against a United States average of 10.3 bushels. Add to the \$31,000,000 crop values the large dairy and poultry receipts and it will be seen that agriculture plays an important part in Vermont affairs."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 71

Section 1

June 24, 1930.

MRS. WILEY

BACKS DRUG EN-
FORCEMENT

A special dispatch to The New York Times of June 24 says: "Officials of the Department of Agriculture engaged in the enforcement of the food and drug act, who have been charged with laxity in enforcing the law with respect to ergot and certain other drugs, yesterday were defended by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, although her husband, author of the food and drug act, had previously criticized them at the hearing on the charges before the Senate agricultural committee. Mrs. Wiley said her husband had testified under 'misapprehension.' Howard W. Ambruster of New York, drug importer, and Dr. Henry R. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University presented the charges against the department officials to the committee. Doctor Wiley recently appeared before the committee and gave the opinion that department officials were not enforcing the law as they should. Mrs. Wiley said yesterday she wished Doctor Wiley had emulated the example of former President Taft in his own case, and had had a full conference with W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the department, before he made his public criticisms. 'From what I have heard here,' she said, 'I believe history will repeat itself and again this congressional investigation will be of benefit to the chief of the food and drug administration.'"

NATIONAL
ARBORETUM

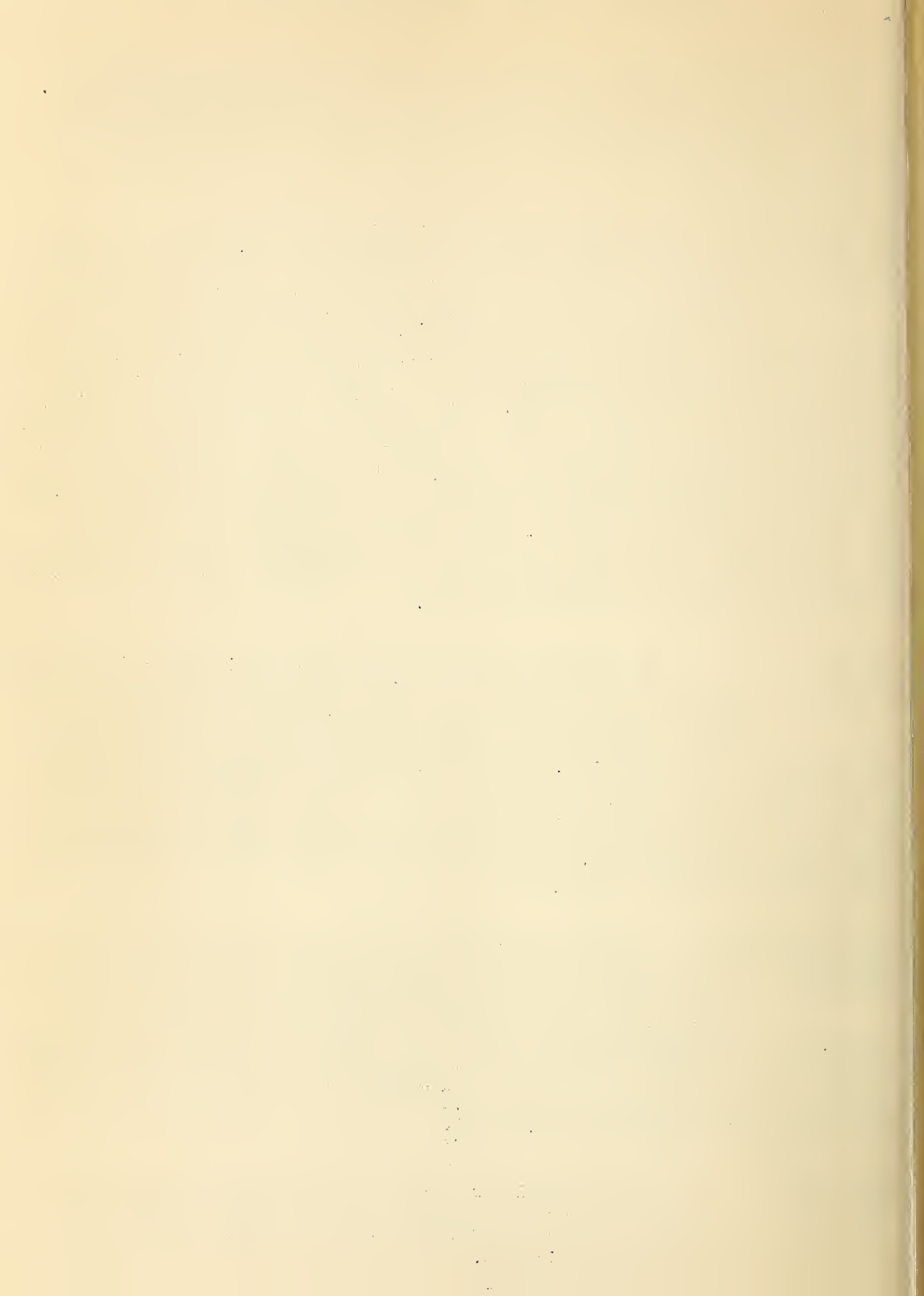
An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Secretary Hyde's favorable report on the bill authorizing an appropriation of \$200,000 for the projected national arboretum should stimulate Congress to early action. Three hundred thousand dollars already has been expended for the purchase of land for the arboretum and an additional \$200,000 is needed....The national arboretum, in which will be cultivated and exhibited all trees adaptable to America, will enjoy great popularity and will promote the cultivation of timber. Some of the States and a few lesser political subdivisions have created small arborctums, but there is no collection of trees embracing all species and types suitable for growth in the United States. The national arboretum has been planned on such a scale...."

SAFETY WOOD EXHALES
OWN FIRE EX-
TINGUISHER

A safety wood, which exhales its own fire extinguisher, was exhibited at New York yesterday by Prof. Albin H. Reyer, of the Columbia University testing laboratories. A two-inch-thick door of the wood held back smoke and flames six times as long as did a metal-covered door. The protective moisture is a secret chemical preparation, Doctor Reyer explained, which is produced on the bark of the wood. It is like glue and is made by the touch of the flames combining with chemical soaked into the wood....The test was conducted for Henry Klein, manufacturer, who invented the process. The doors were set in the sides of a large furnace, the flames licking their interior faces. (Press, June 24.)

FEDERAL RE-
SERVE BANK

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has established a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for all rediscounts and advances, effective from the opening of business Saturday, June 21, 1930, according to a statement issued June 20.



Section 2

African
Agriculture

An editorial in The African World for May 31 says: "Probably nothing causes West African farmers to think more furiously than fluctuations in the prices of their products. They have seen the returns for their labor steadily diminishing for several years till they have come near to the level of the cost of production, and the growers are beginning to ask themselves whether it is worth while to grow crops for sale to the white traders who appear to fix prices at their own pleasure, but always to the disadvantage of the native. They are shrewd enough to know that the traders do not buy the produce out of a philanthropic desire to serve Africans, but for profit, and if they get the impression that the game is too one-sided, that they are being exploited, they will cease to play. When they come to the conclusion that the game is not worth the candle they will refuse to market their produce....The farmer should be educated to some knowledge of the causes of the present low prices offered for their produce. They should be shown that they and their products are not alone affected, but that all classes of raw material--rubber, cotton, tin, copper and metals of all kinds--are at as low an ebb of price as the cocoa and palm oil and kernels of West Africa. They should be taught that the cause is the impoverishment of the great industrial nations by the great war, so that they are no longer able to consume as large quantities as formerly of the products of the tropics. They should be informed of the growing accumulation of these products in European warehouses which must be cleared before prices can advance. They should be wisely warned that there are lean years ahead for all the world and that their best hope lies in improving the quality of their produce to meet the keen competition of the other producers of their staples..."

Bulb Industry
in The
South

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for June 17 says: "The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, referring to a news item in this newspaper recently regarding the undertaking that is to be made in the vicinity of Avon Park to raise bulbs for market, urges Georgia people to look into and perhaps take up this new industry. Well knowing that conditions in Florida and Georgia are quite similar in many instances and feeling sure that bulbs would grow across the line, perhaps as well as a little farther south, the Columbus newspaper suggests the experiment. ...As a matter of fact bulb-growing in Florida has become one of the steadily increasing industries for a few years past...The editor concludes that if Florida finds it profitable to raise bulbs and flowers, Georgia may well follow suit, adding 'little has been done to break away from the raising of the staple crops of cotton, oats and corn here.' And the advice is excellent. Florida will surely invest and go into the bulb-raising business more extensively as time goes on, for it is already proved profitable. More and more the people of the country are turning to appreciate beauty in urban and suburban development. The movement to make life more pleasant through greater use of flowers is spreading...."

California
Raisin
Packers
Pool

The Fruit Products Journal for June says: "The commercial raisin packers, controlling nearly half the industry output and representing millions of dollars in invested capital, have thrown the weight of their influence behind the Federal Farm Board's program for the rehabilitation of California's \$350,000,000 viticultural industry. Culminating weeks

off negotiations, centered in conferences in San Francisco and Fresno, the packers signed contracts to participate for a period of ten years in the operations of the California Raisin Pool, it was announced by the state-wide committee supporting the government program, with headquarters in the Wells Fargo Bldg., San Francisco..."

Latin Amer-
ican Mar-
kets

Walter Parker, Economist, Fenner & Beane, in a radio talk on Latin America, says in part: "Latin-America is ready to begin its larger economic development. For that purpose it will need fresh capital, most of the manufactured articles, and an ever-increasing market for its own products--lumber, metals, meat, hides, fruits, food-stuffs generally. The United States has reached a stage in its development in which ever growing overseas markets for its surplus manufactures and surplus money are required. Thus Latin-America and the United States have joint and common economic purposes to serve. The best and simplest way to serve those purposes is to get together, talk things over, and reach an understanding....A group of practical business men could find ways to quickly vitalize a reciprocal economic opportunity of the very first magnitude....Economists are agreed that Europe will develop Africa, and that Japan will develop the Orient as trade fields....In the largest aspect, Latin-America and the United States have a common economic purpose. Therefore, if the United States would draw the largest benefits, this country would do its utmost to promote the prompt economic development of Latin-America by helping it find markets for its own products and by helping it finance its needed purchases. In all of this a first essential is knowledge. A second essential is the sending of trained and qualified representatives to Latin America. Our consuls and trade attaches, and our business representatives not only should be able to use Spanish, and, in the case of Brazil, Portuguese, fluently, but should know the history of Latin-America, its economy, its people and their culture. Nothing jars a Latin-American more than the offfrontory of ignorance sometimes displayed by visitors from the North. The United States has outlived its isolation. It now needs to know and understand all the peoples of the world, most particularly."

Scientist
Views Atom

The first description of the structure of the atom was given June 21 to members of the American Physical Society, meeting at Cornell University, by Professor Arthur H. Compton, of the department of physics of the University of Chicago. The physicist has just completed experiments which give the first outline of atomic structure ever obtained. Professor Compton has not been able actually to see the atom, and perhaps no one ever will, but he has managed to get as close a "look" as is likely to be had. What he does get is the diffraction of an X-ray beam by the atom, and measurement of this diffraction gives a clear indication of the structure of the atom. (Ithaca, N.Y. dispatch to N.Y. Herald-Tribune, June 22.)

Vitamin C
in Milk

An editorial in The Journal of American Medical Association for June 21 says: "In current feeding practice as applied to children and others who receive a large part of their nutriment from milk, it has become customary to furnish antiscorbutic agents in the form of supplementary foods such as orange or tomato juice. This procedure is

based on a growing appreciation of the importance of vitamin C, the antiscorbutic factor, in the preservation of health and the promotion of normal development; likewise on the demonstration that the antiscorbutic potency of milk is variable with the ration of the cow and with the treatment that milk has received prior to its use. The destructive action of heat in particular has properly received emphasis in these days of pasteurization of milk supplies or conservation of milk through partial desiccation with the aid of heat. Therefore a recent writer has summarized the situation by the statement that the fundamental factors operating to affect the vitamin C content of milk are the feeding practices of dairymen and the temperature and exposure of the milk to oxygenation after it is produced; namely, storage practices, cooling, straining, and pasteurization and repasteurization....There are growing indications that, despite the application of heat, the antiscorbutic potency of milk may be far from negligible, as is so commonly assumed. This deserves notice on the part of those who fear to use boiled milk that experience has shown to be well adapted to digestion and often a guaranty of safety against infection. The most recent evidence comes from the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, where Schwartz, Murphy and Hann have conducted elaborate tests with previously unheated milks. They report that the amount of antiscorbutic vitamin destroyed by lightly boiling three quarts of milk for five minutes in a glass beaker or in an aluminum stew pan was, within the limits of accuracy of experiments of this kind, found to be approximately 20 per cent. The quality of the winter milk used and obtained from ensilage-fed cows was better than any heretofore reported on and almost, if not actually, as potent as the best summer milk obtained from cows on pasturage. This points to a forgotten but possibly high potential value of milk as a carrier of vitamin C...."

Wisconsin University's Research Foundation An editorial in The Dairy Record for June 4 says: "Wisconsin University's newly-formed Research Foundation for the development and exploitation of patents granted on discoveries made by the research workers of that institution is a sensible and businesslike method of protecting those inventions from monopolistic commercial interests and pervasions by charlatans. The foundation starts operation with a valuable asset in the patents granted upon the discoveries of Dr. Henry Steenbock for his discovery of the anti-rachitic value of irradiated foods and medicinal products, for more than 25 commercial firms are already licensed to use the process. The funds obtained from these discoveries will be used for additional research. It is to be hoped, however, that the Wisconsin Legislature will keep in mind this thought of 'additional research' and not subtract from its allowance a dollar for every dollar the Foundation earns. Wisconsin University needs research funds for it is an institution which, long a leader among dairy schools in developing scientists and scientific discoveries, has slumped badly in recent years, partly through lack of funds. Organizers of the foundation hope also that it may become the legatee of people who wish to leave money for research. Bequests of this kind are not as numerous as they should be; money spent for investigation will add far more to human happiness than some of the pathetically futile movements which are so frequently endowed..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 23.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75-\$12.25; cows, good and choice \$6.75-\$9; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9-\$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$11; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9-\$10.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.65-\$9.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.75-\$9.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$7.75-\$9. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.50-\$12.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$3.35-\$3.65 f.o.b. Elizabeth points. Virginia Cobblers \$3.25-\$4.75 in the East; mostly \$3.75 f.o.b. Pocomoke points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$495-\$725 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average, in New York City; \$225-\$350 f.o.b. Leesburg. Georgia Hilcy peaches \$2.75-\$4.25 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes, in city markets; \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Hilcy \$3.50-\$4.50 in Boston. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged \$3-\$4.25 per standard 45's in consuming centers; mostly \$1.85 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas and California Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.25-\$1.85 per standard crate in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18½¢; Young Americas, 18½¢ to 19½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 12.29¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 18.01¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 13.40¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 13.06¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis 97½¢-\$1.00½. No.2 red winter, St. Louis 95¢-96¢; Kansas City 90¢-92¢. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis 89¢-90½¢; Kansas City 81¾¢-82½¢. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 69¢-70¢; Kansas City 73¢-74¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 76¢-76¼¢; Minneapolis 72¢-75¢; Kansas City 76¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 36½¢-36¾¢; Minneapolis 32 1/8¢-33 5/8¢; Kansas City, 37½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 72

Section 1

June 25, 1930.

RIVER-HARBOR BILL

Final congressional action was completed yesterday on the largest and most comprehensive rivers and harbors bill ever formulated when the House and Senate approved the conference report on the Dempsey bill to authorize construction of more than 170 projects to cost \$144,881,902. Republican leaders believe President Hoover will sign the measure this week. It is in line with his recommendations to Congress for improvement of the Nation's harbors and waterways to provide economical transportation. The measure, which was in process of formulation for three years, affects every region of the country. (Press, June 25.)

ROOSEVELT ASKS AID FOR PORTO RICO

The New York Times to-day says: "Governor Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico appealed yesterday for \$7,300,000 for the children of Porto Rico, who, he says, are in need of medical aid in many forms. The Governor will sail for Porto Rico on the San Lorenzo tomorrow... The plan of relief, the Governor said, had been based on the report of Dr. S.J. Crumbine, general executive of the American Child Health Association, to President Hoover. An excerpt from a letter from President Hoover to Doctor Crumbine has been reprinted in the health society's bulletin for July. It says in part: 'There seems to be a very genuine case for some systematic service. I would like very much if the American Child Health Association could send down a staff of competent people prepared to examine the whole situation in Porto Rico from a health, nutritional and social viewpoint.' "

RUBBER PRO- DUCTION

The total acreage now planted to rubber throughout the world is approximately 7,000,000 acres, Dr. E. G. Holt of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says in a report to the American Chemical Society. The total world production of rubber last year is put at 860,000 tons. "But," Doctor Holt points out, "less than 70 per cent of the planted area was old enough to be tapped last year. If the same average production per acre should obtain six years hence as in 1929 the production of the present planted area, if it were all tapped, would amount to well over 1,200,000 tons in 1935. (Chicago Journal of Commerce, June 24.)

FUR CONGRESS

A Leipzig cable to The New York Times for June 24 says: "The first International Fur Congress opened here June 23 in connection with the Ipaou International Fur and Hunting Exposition with twenty-three countries taking part. More than 300 delegates were present to hear the Minister of Economics, Dr. Hermann Dietrich, who directed attention to the surprising similarity of the economic troubles now prevailing in all lands and declared it must be recognized that the situation can no longer be treated from the viewpoint of national politics but must be handled as an international question. Most of the European countries, as well as the United States, Chile and Argentina, were represented..."

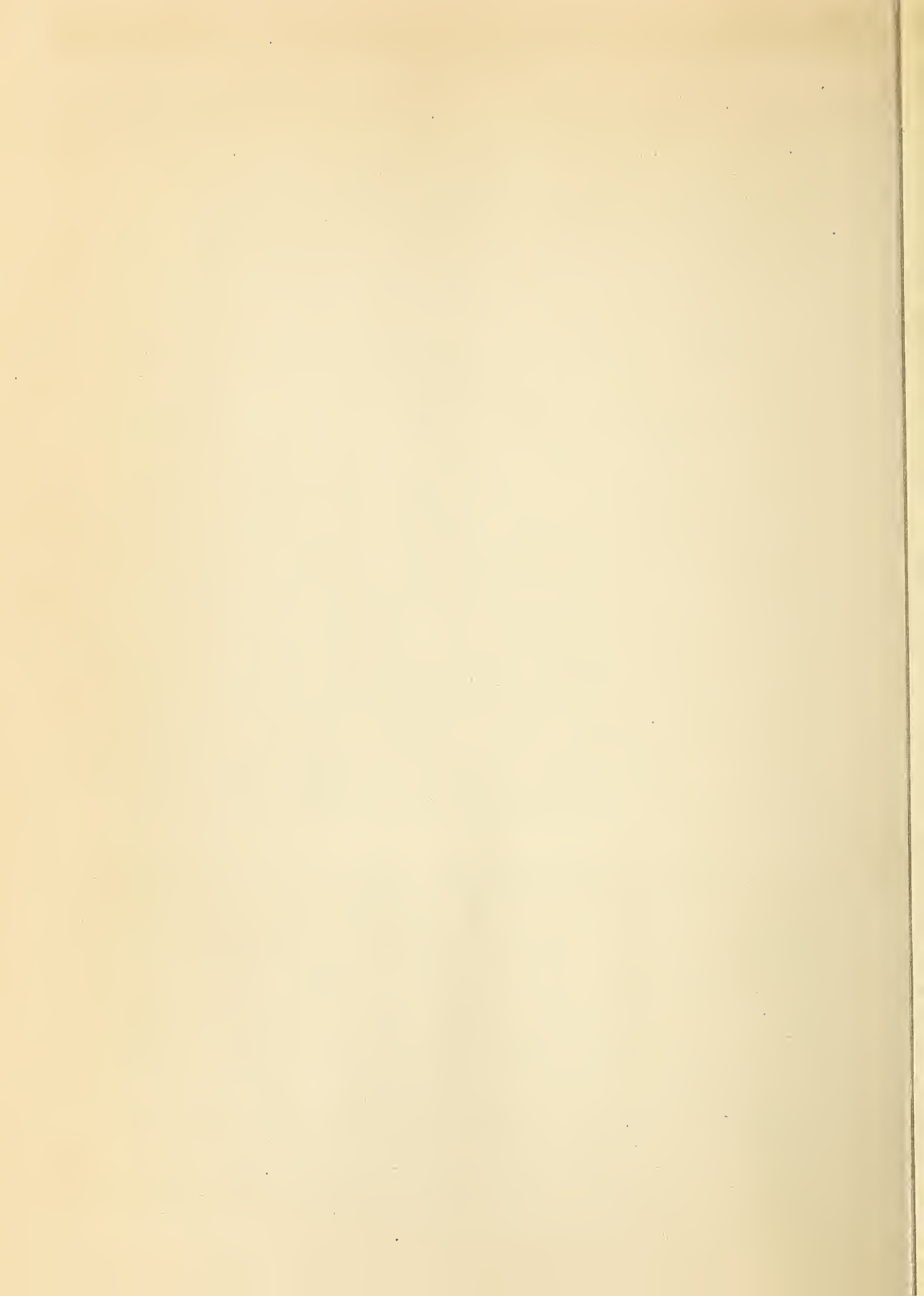
Section 2

"Britain's
Vanishing
Farmer"

J. A. Hobson writes from England of "Britain's Vanishing Farmer" in The Nation for June 18. He says in part: "The inability of farmers to make a decent living out of growing foods and raw materials is a world trouble of our times. But it presses with a special urgency upon Britain. It is no new trouble. For the past fifty years with a growing population England has been producing at home a continuously smaller proportion of the staple foods and raw materials which her climate makes it possible for her to raise. Since 1913 this tendency has been accelerated, notwithstanding the lesson afforded by the war of the perils of dependence upon overseas supplies. No other important country is anything like so dependent for its living upon outside supplies, or has so small a proportion of its population engaged in work upon its soil. During the war years a special effort was made to increase the amount of our food output under the stimulus of high prices and the submarine menace, but our latest statistics show that the normal pre-war economic tendency has resumed its sway. We do not produce much more than a third of the foods we consume. Since 1854 our production of wheat has fallen by something like 45 per cent, barley by approximately 30 per cent, oats by 15 per cent, while horses, cattle, and sheep show a large absolute diminution. Since 1913 every crop has fallen in amount of yield, including potatoes, turnips, and hay. Less land is in cultivation and the agricultural population steadily diminishes....The more thoughtful of our politicians recognize the extent to which we have given hostages to fortune in our dependence upon other countries over which we have no control....It may be well that the decline of our agriculture has touched bottom, and that with a cessation of our growth of population and some provisions of secure tenure and prices for our farmers we may even recover some of our lost land, but to suppose that any large return to the land or any great diminution of our dependence upon overseas supplies can take place is a quixotic notion. Nothing short of a near-impending famine, through inability to find any export means of paying for overseas foods, will turn the cityward tide of the last few generations, or put sufficient enterprize into our food producers to enable the country to keep alive on its own resources...."

Cotton

The Near East and India for June 5 says: "Lord Derby presided on May 29 at the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association, held at the offices of the association at Manchester. In the course of his speech Lord Derby reviewed developments during the past year and referred to the demand that is now experienced for Empire cotton. He said: 'You will see by the annual report of the Punjab Company that during the past year the 289F variety has proved its superiority over all other varieties on practically all farms in virtue of the premium offered for this quality coupled with its relative yielding capacity. You will recall, of course, that the major crops on the farm are cotton and wheat. The cotton yields on the farm are generally from 50 to 100 per cent higher than average yields on local farms and wheat yields are from 30 to 50 per cent higher. These higher yields are attributed largely to selected and pure seed, and also to the improved methods of cultivation....There are now ample supplies of Empire and other outside growths of cotton, and with the deterioration of the quality of the American crop, these cottons are becoming more popular among spinners...."



Fat Di-
gestion

A newly found principle of the digestion of fat was reported to the Eighth Colloid Symposium at Cornell University June 21. It is that protein, the lean portion of meat, forms a protective film around fat which is transported through the blood. Fat is distributed in the form of globules in the blood, going to the places needing this food. The globules are very small, about one twenty-five-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Literally the fat of meat, in digestion, is coated with a little bit of lean, reversing the position familiar to the eye. The discovery was reported by Drs. De W. Ludlum, A. E. Taft and R. L. Nugent, of the Gladwin, Pa., Research Laboratory. (N.Y.Herald-Tribune, June 22.)

Fruit Fly
Eradica-
tion

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for June 18 says: "Fruit fly inspection work has been resumed in order that there may be proper guarding against a repetition of the affliction that was visited on the citrus fruit growers of this State last year....Hoarty and practical cooperation with the Federal authorities, now in charge of fruit fly inspection and eradication work, can not be too strongly commended. Already there is evidence that this sort of cooperation is being given very generally. Neglect of this in any particular instance surely will contribute to bringing back the scourge of a year ago. Hence the need for thoroughness in inspection work and in everything else that is done in order to accomplish complete eradication of this insect pest, that has caused such enormous losses to be sustained by citrus fruit and vegetable growers of this State. Just what has been said with reference to citrus fruit growers, and the response they should make to demands for complete cooperation in fruit fly eradication work, applies, also, to vegetable growers, for it is only by exercising the very greatest of care, and by the doing of necessary work that the fruit fly pest can be eliminated from this State. Federal funds available for the carrying on of this very important work are exceedingly limited, compared with the funds appropriated and used a year ago. More of efficiency, therefore, will be required in the performance of eradication work if the best possible results are to be realized...."

Georgia's
Freezing
Experi-
ments

J. G. Woodroff, of Georgia Experiment Station, writing on "The Freezing Question" in The Fruit Products Journal for June says: "Possibly in all time no step in the conservation of foodstuffs has been more enthusiastically taken than that which is now being made in frozen foods...The Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia, has secured the services of J. T. Whitfield, refrigeration engineer, and has installed a system in which 'dry ice' or solidified carbon dioxide is being used to freeze fresh fruits. This station is one of the first among experiment stations in the country to attack the problems of quick-freezing and marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables. This fruit will be sold by employees of the Georgia Experiment Station in a large grocery store in Atlanta and one in Griffin..."

Pear Tree
Planted in
1632 Still
Bears Fruit

The "Endicott pear tree," generally considered to be the oldest planted fruit tree now growing in America, blossomed again this spring, preparatory to bearing its annual crop of sugar pears. Planted in 1632 by Governor John Endicott on his land in what is now Danversport, near Danvers, Mass., and now nearing its tercentenary, it is still the property of the Endicott family. (N.Y.Times, June 22.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 24.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75-\$12.50; cows, good and choice \$6.75-\$9; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9-\$10; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$8.75-\$10.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50-\$9.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.50-\$9.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$7.75-\$8.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.25-\$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$3.50-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$3.35-\$3.50 f.o.b. Elizabeth City points. Virginia Cobblers \$3.50-\$4.50 in the East; mostly \$3.75 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Briumohs \$2.40-\$2.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Muskogee, Oklahoma. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.65-\$2.50 in eastern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.75-\$5 per standard 45's in terminal markets; generally \$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$3.75-\$4 in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$450-\$600 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average in New York City; \$200-\$325 f.o.b. Leesburg. Georgia Hiley peaches \$2.50-\$4.25 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes, in eastern cities; \$2 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Early Rose \$2.50-\$3.50 in city markets. California and Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.85 per standard crate in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18½¢; Young Americas, 18½¢ to 19½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 27 points to 12.02¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.21¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 13.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 32 points to 12.74¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis 94¢-97¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 93¢; Kansas City 88¢-89¢. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago 76½¢; Minneapolis 68¢-69¢; Kansas City 73¢-74¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 76¾¢-77¼¢; Minneapolis 71¢-74¢; Kansas City 76¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 36½¢-37½¢; Minneapolis 31 5/8¢-33 1/8¢; Kansas City 37½¢.

(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 73

Section 1

June 26, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The Wagner bill to establish a nation-wide system of State employment exchange agencies under Federal aid to combat unemployment was approved yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee. This action placed before the House the last of the three companion bills introduced by Senator Wagner, already passed by the Senate. (Philadelphia Public Ledger, June 26.)

A bill clarifying and defining the powers of the Federal Farm Loan Board with respect to the receiverships of joint stock land banks was approved by the Senate June 24 and sent to the House for consideration. This measure, the enactment of which was urgently recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the board, would vest in the members of the board and the receivers appointed by it, all the powers and authority which are vested in the Comptroller of the Currency with respect to receiverships of national banks. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, June 25.)

By unanimous consent the House yesterday passed the Brookhart-Lehlbach bill, which had previously passed the Senate, and which undertakes to correct injustice which have arisen under the controller general's interpretation of the Welch pay act. The House civil service committee struck out the retroactive clause that was in the bill as it passed the Senate, so this measure now goes back to the Senate for concurrent action on this House amendment. (Wash. Star, June 25.)

INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS

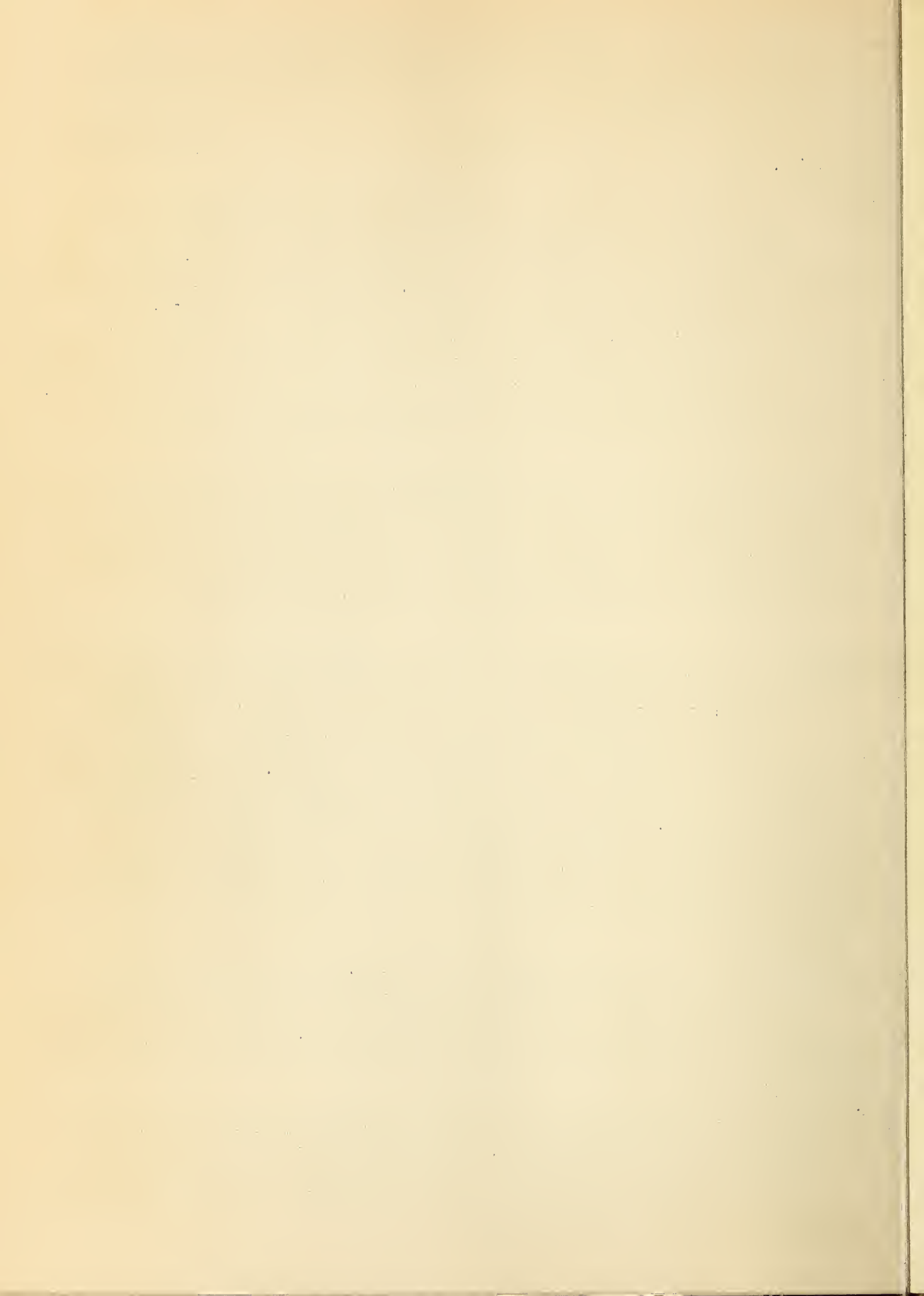
An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "The State Department has notified the organizing commission of the International Road Congress that approximately 45 nations have accepted invitations to the congress which will convene in this city in October. It is expected that further invitations will be accepted, and that practically every civilized country will be represented at the gathering. The October meeting in Washington will be the first gathering of international highway experts in the Western Hemisphere...Owing to the universal interest in the building and maintenance of highways it is expected that in addition to the foreign visitors many experts in the United States interested in highway construction will attend the congress. Meetings will be held in the building of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, where ample facilities are afforded for group sessions as well as for larger assemblies."

STOCK MARKET

Another sharp break in stock prices occurred June 24 as a result of a selling drive in the afternoon directed primarily at railroad shares. The level of railroad stock prices broke through that established at the bottom of the panic last year for the first time, declining to approximately the quotation range prevailing early in 1927. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, June 25.)

CATERPILLARS INVADE NEVADA

Destroying all vegetation as they go, green-bodied caterpillars with a sawlike tail June 25 were advancing like an army between Tuning and Mina, Nev. Farm experts say they never heard of such a visitor before. One motorist who drove through the "army" asserted it stretched 75 miles and was advancing with incredible speed. Where the pest originated is a mystery. (Press, June 25.)



Section 2

Calendar
Reform

The Journal of The Ministry of Agriculture (London) for June says: "The Gregorian calendar, now used by every important nation in the world, is comparatively modern, being less than 350 years old, and having been used in England and America for only 200 years. It is, indeed, only since the war that important units of the world's population have adopted it, either wholly or in part. These are Russia, the Greek Orthodox churches, and the Mohammedan nations. In spite of its universality, however, there are, for various reasons, disadvantages in our way of reckoning time. This is particularly so in the case of agricultural meteorology, and has been commented on by Sir Napier Shaw, both at a conference in 1927 in connection with the agricultural meteorological scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, and at the Conference of Empire Meteorologists, 1929...The inequality of the lengths of our months makes a comparison of the meteorological data, collected in those periods, and applicable to agriculture and phenology, difficult...The week is a much more convenient period, and the influence on vegetation of the weather during that time could not be missed by anyone making a weekly visit of inspection, when the salient features of the week's weather would still be in mind, whereas the conditions at the beginning of a month may be only dimly remembered at the end of it..."

Car Loadings

For Week

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended on June 14 totaled 927,754 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced June 24. This was a decrease of 7,893 cars below the preceding week and a reduction of 143,491 cars below the same week in 1929. Compared with the same week in 1928 it was a reduction of 75,059 cars. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, June 25.)

Corn Borer

Work in

Europe

Henry A. Wallace, writing in Wallaces' Farmer for June 21, says: "From an American point of view, the most interesting corn borer work of Europe is being done by two distinct groups. First, the United States Department of Agriculture has half a dozen scientists stationed in Europe, chiefly for the purpose of shipping parasites over to the United States. Second, there is a group of European scientists located in half a dozen different countries, but working more or less in cooperation with Dr. Tase Ellinger, and supplied with funds by the International Livestock Exposition, of Chicago,...The most exciting corn borer work is being done by the European scientists cooperating with Ellinger. Ellinger is a young Dane who speaks half a dozen languages, son of the former president of the Danish Agricultural College, at Copenhagen, and at one time associated with E. N. Wentworth, in the research department of Armour Company..."

Corporation

To Take

Over Cotton

About 1,000,000 bales of cotton, all now in the possession of State cooperative associations, will be taken over by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, according to E. F. Creekmore, president of the corporation. The announcement was made upon his arrival in New Orleans for the establishment of the American cotton cooperative headquarters. Mr. Creekmore said that the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, which operates under the direction of the Federal Farm Board, would take over the cotton now held by the various State group marketing bodies, for the purpose of clearing the way for the new crop. He declared that with the new crop beginning to come on the market in Texas, the government cooperative was ready to provide such financing as may be required by the State organizations. (Press, June 25.)

Electric Railroads For East Electric operation of all railroads on the Atlantic seaboard, and extending from Boston to Washington, will be accomplished within "a very few years," Samuel M. Vauclain of Philadelphia, chairman of the board of directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, declared here June 24. Addressing the eleventh annual meeting of the mechanical division of the American Railway Association, being held at the municipal auditorium, the veteran locomotive builder, however, was equally as positive in asserting there were "many days still ahead for the steam locomotive." (Journal of Commerce, June 25.)

Italian Experiment Stations The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for June says: "In those days, when the development of agricultural science is so great and its scope is widening so rapidly, it is a little surprising to learn that a progressive country like postwar Italy has promulgated a decree prescribing that no new experiment stations shall be set up or subsidized by the government for a period of ten years. The decree, which was made in October last, provides for the organization of the existing stations of two classes: those known as Royal Agricultural Experiment Stations and those of societies (consortia). The latter, however, are ordered to conform as far as possible with the organization of the former, both being under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. The measure makes provision for an expenditure of eight million lire, during the next two financial years, for organizing the government stations, and for annual grants, the amounts of which are to be determined later by decree of the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance. This decree follows one passed in September last regarding the transformation of the Ministry of National Economy into a Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, which will comprise an extra Under Secretary of State dealing with co-ordinated land reclamation matters. It should be added that Italy possesses a number of agricultural experiment stations which deal with most branches of science of interest to the agriculturist."

New Tractor Records An editorial in Commercial West for June 21 says: "The tractor, like the airplane, continues to make new records in performance each succeeding year. The longest continuous non-stop tractor run has been ended at the Oregon State Agricultural College after 480 hours without once stopping the engine. This test was made by the agricultural engineering department under actual farm conditions as a means of gathering exact data on wear, operation cost, reliability and other factors connected with modern power farming. Immediately on conclusion of the run the tractor was torn down and the engineers began checking to make a definite record of the wear on each part...One well known engineer has said that there is less apparent wear in the machine of to-day after 1,000 hours use than there was after only 15 hours use in the tractors of even 10 years ago. When the word 'tractor' was coined a little more than 20 years ago about 600 machines were being manufactured annually. Last year a record annual output of 221,200 was reached in this country. With new tools constantly being adapted for the tractor, its field of service is ever increasing, giving promise of additional records of real usefulness."

Production Decline According to a Federal Reserve Board statement June 25 the volume of industrial production declined in May by about the same amount as it increased in April. Factory employment decreased more than is usual at this season and the downward movement of prices continued. Money rates eased further, to the lowest level in more than five years.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 25.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10-\$12.50; cows, good and choice \$7-\$9.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25-\$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$8.50-\$10. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50-\$9.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.50-\$9.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$7.75-\$8.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11-\$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Virginia Cobblers \$3.25-\$4.75 in the East; \$3.65-\$3.75 f.o.b. Pocomoke Points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Muskogee, Okla. Georgia Hiley peaches \$2.50-\$3.50 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes in city markets; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons 26-30 pounds average, \$505-\$625 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average, \$125-\$225 f.o.b. Leesburg. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$4.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$4.50-\$5 in a few cities; mostly Hales Best \$2.25 f.o.b. Phoenix.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 32ϕ ; 90 score, $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 18ϕ to $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 21 points to 12.23¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 18.20¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 13.33¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 13.03¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis $94\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $97\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 red winter at St. Louis 96¢; Kansas City 89¢-92¢. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City 80¢-81 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago, 76¢; Minneapolis 68¢-69¢; Kansas City 73¢-74¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago, $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $77\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 71-74¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 37¢; Minneapolis $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 37¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 74

Section 1

June 27, 1930.

ENGLAND BANS EASTERN APPLES Commercial apple growers of the Blue Ridge District, including Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania, were dismayed yesterday on receipt of word of an order in council of the United Kingdom prohibiting the importation of certain grades of American apples from July 7 to November 15. (Wash. Post, June 27.)

DR. KIMBALL UPHELD ON WEATHER DATA Dr. James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the New York Weather Bureau, again has proved his right to the title "weather expert." Dr. Kimball's forecast of atmospheric conditions encountered by the Southern Cross on its transatlantic flight were borne out, almost to the last detail, by the fliers' reports. Dr. Kimball explained yesterday the weather conditions which had prevailed along the entire route. "The fliers took off," he said, "just after an area of low barometer had moved in from the ocean to the north of Ireland, giving them clear weather at the start with westerly winds of diminishing velocity as they flew westward. Further out the wind shifted to the northwest and later became variable. This meant that flying conditions were average, with little wind opposition but bumpy air....The most recent flight of the Southern Cross," he concluded, "has contributed and will contribute greatly to the store of our knowledge of flying and weather conditions over the Atlantic. It was a great flight, well thought out, and it would have succeeded except for the fliers' misfortune in not being able to get their location as they approached the coast...." (N.Y. Times, June 27.)

FAMISHED RATS INVADE CHINA A vast army of rats, migrating from Siberia, is sweeping eastward and southward through Western Manchuria and Northern Mongolia, devouring all crops in its path and even attacking human beings, according to dispatches from Manchuria received here by Russian sources. According to eye witnesses, armed horsemen have failed in their efforts to check the advance of the hunger-maddened rodent hordes. Special detachments are being organized to attack the invaders. The authorities are using fire, as well as epidemic inoculations, in attempts to exterminate them. This rat migration in such unprecedented numbers is viewed as a sinister commentary on agricultural conditions in Siberia, foreshadowing famine there this autumn. (Balto. Sun, June 27.)

CORPORATION STOPS SELLING WHEAT The following statement was issued in Chicago June 26 by George S. Milnor, President and General Manager of The Grain Stabilization Corporation: "The Grain Stabilization Corporation discontinued the sale of wheat when the new crop began moving with the exception of a few small lots to millers who were unable to take care of their immediate needs from any other source."

Section 2

Cooperation

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for June 15 says: "...Farmers must learn to conduct small cooperative movements successfully before they can ever hope to succeed in directing big movements. Cooperative movements have failed, it is believed, because farm leaders, with limited capacity and without successful training and experience in small cooperative enterprises, have tried to direct big, difficult, complex business movements far beyond their capacity. It is only he who has been successful in directing small cooperative movements that is qualified to direct the larger movements. Farmers have tried to begin at the wrong end of this movement. They have started at the top instead of starting at the bottom, and those who attempt to begin at the top in this field will always land on the bottom."

Peach Surplus
In Cali-
fornia

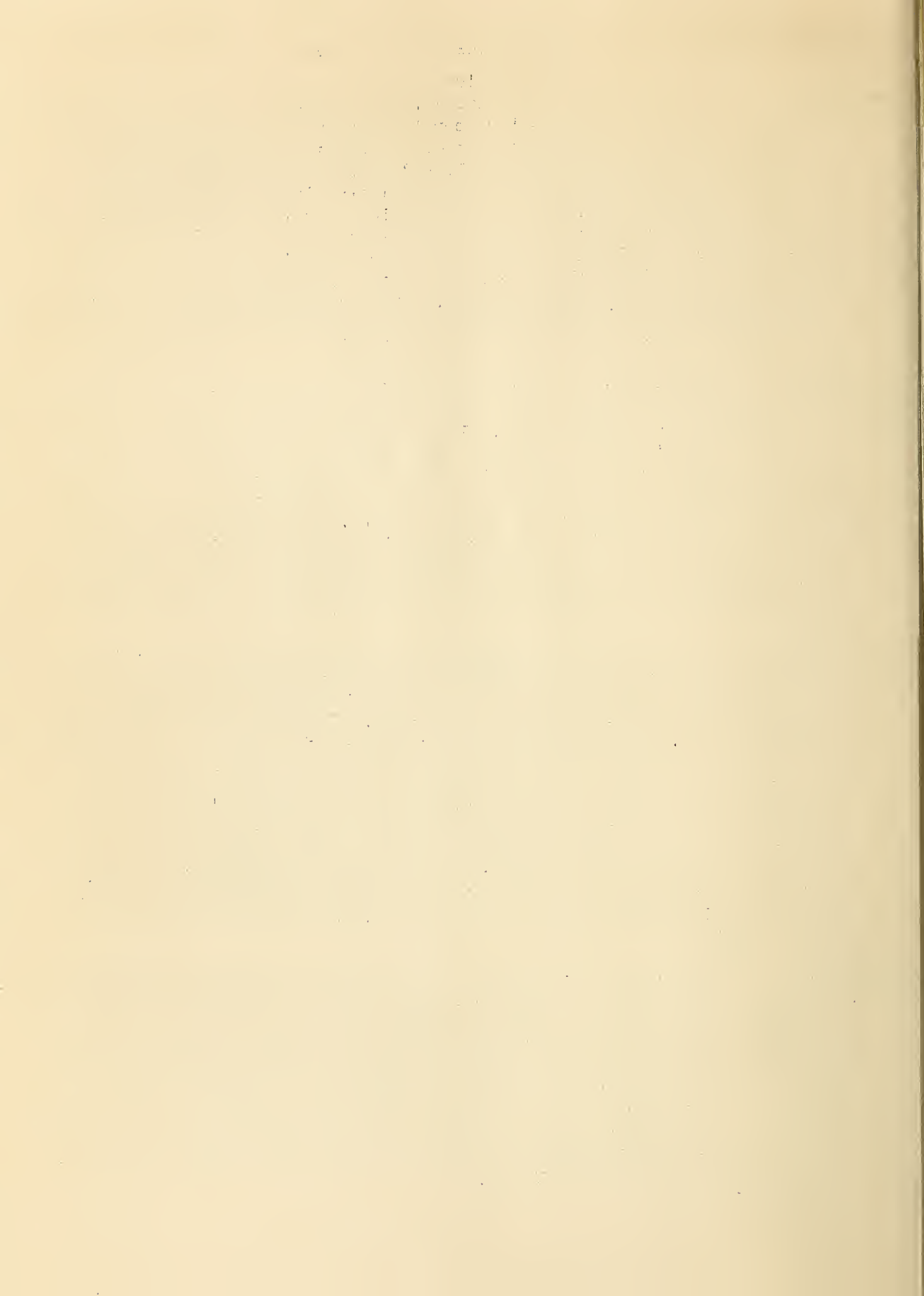
An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for June 21 says: "It is apparent that we must do the very thing for canning peaches which it is proposed to do for grapes. That means handle the surplus. A surprise yield of peaches provides more tonnage than we should put in cans. Just how big the crop is seems to be in question. E. E. Kaufman estimates it at 46,000 tons less than the committee of canners and growers who recently completed an estimate. But any estimate is too large for this year's pack. In this situation the logical thing to do is to call in the Federal Farm Board and have all peach interests sit down and try and work out the means by which the surplus shall be removed from the shoulders of the market...."

Pennsylvania
Wools

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for June 21 says: "The bulk of the fine wool of southwestern Pennsylvania has been sold. Most clips brought 25¢ straight but as high as 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ was bid for some wool known to be practically all fine delaine. The National Wool Marketing Corporation has been trying to get some Pennsylvania wools. Its agent offers to lend the grower whatever the cash buyer pays, then to pay him in addition whatever the wool brings in excess of the advance. The grower is to pay six per cent interest on the amount advanced. These growers are not members of any cooperative wool marketing organization. Why pay dues when the corporation advances the current price with a promise of more if the wool brings more? The corporation's action, taken at considerable expense, is speculation rather than cooperation. Or is it in part an attempt to lend more three per cent money at six per cent?"

Swedish Agri-
culture

"The relative importance of agriculture in Sweden continues to diminish while that of industry is increasing. Difficulties for the farmer seem inevitable until agricultural production becomes more limited than at present. Helpful expedients to ease economic adjustment include not the tariff nor subsidies, but various means of encouraging the farmers to produce the quality (not the quantity) of goods, particularly of wheat, which is demanded in Sweden, and thus to diminish the amount that is imported for its quality, and provisions to compel a certain amount of mixing of native with imported products." (Translated from Svensk Tidskr.)



The South

An editorial in World's Work for July says: "...A new industrialism has brought the South new opportunities, new problems, and a new point of view. The opportunities are inherent in the basis laid for a more widely shared prosperity. The problems are obvious in the first serious labor troubles in the South and the demand for revision of legislative codes, which naturally lag behind the advances made in more experienced States....One of the historic shifts which quietly change the character of a nation is now in progress. It seems certain to be of great importance and great value to the country as a whole. For with a prosperous industrialism established in the South, we shall have a more even balance of economic interests throughout the Nation, a better understanding of problems mutually shared, and less risk of those sectional disputes and sectional misunderstandings which spring from economic motives."

Section 3Department
of Agriculture

An editorial in Journal of Home Economics for July says: "The value to the consumer of the maintenance of good standards in foods is an old story to home economists, and from the first they have been grateful for the work of the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the Pure Food and Drugs Act. A recent development of which they will also approve is the campaign of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration to discourage the use of labels which claim health-giving properties for this, that, or the other product...Now that home economists are thinking more carefully about 'consumer education,' they are more concerned than ever to realize how such statements may beguile the real issue and hinder purchasers in making intelligent choices. They were correspondingly grateful when last January, Doctor Dunbar, assistant chief of the administration, urged canners and grocers in convention assembled to base selling appeal on good character, quality, and honest food value, and to eliminate from their labels anything that smacks of health claims...And since the law concerns itself only with labels, home economists will certainly approve of another campaign which the administration is encouraging--the 'read the label clubs' described editorially in the May Journal...Meanwhile, as instances of the administration's desire to inform the public, it is worth noting that it has recently issued two popular leaflets, one entitled 'Fake Antiseptics and the Law' and the other descriptive of the administration's two series of radio talks about its work; and that it has given out release warning against the worthlessness of antifat 'cures'--a particularly timely subject which the American Medical Association has been vigorously attacking for some time past."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 26.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25-\$12.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25-\$9.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50-\$11; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$8.50-\$10. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50-\$9.05; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.50-\$9.05; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$7.75-\$8.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11-\$12.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4.25 per cloth top barrel in eastern and midwestern cities. Virginia Cobblers \$3.25-\$4 in the East; top of \$4.65 in Boston; mostly \$3.50 f.o.b. Pocomoke Points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.25 carlot sales, per 100 pounds in Chicago; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Muskogee, Okla. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.50-\$4.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$4.25-\$5 in city markets; mostly Hales Best \$2.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches \$3-\$4.25 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pounds average, brought \$415-\$560 bulk per car in New York City; \$100-\$200 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 38 points to 12.61¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.22¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 37 points to 13.70¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 13.20¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢-\$1.00 $\frac{3}{8}$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis 95¢; Kansas City 90¢-94¢. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago 90¢; St. Louis 90¢; Kansas City 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69¢-70¢; Kansas City 74¢-75¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-78¢; Minneapolis 73¢-76¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 36¢-37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 32¢-35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 75

Section 1

June 28, 1930.

BRITAIN CURBS

AMERICAN APPLES

A special dispatch to The New York Times to-day says: "Great Britain has placed an embargo on certain grades of American apples and shortly will require that all grades imported between July 7 and November 15 be accompanied by a certificate of inspection by the American Department of Agriculture showing that the apples fall within the three superior grades. The reason assigned for the embargo is the prevalence of the apple fruit fly, which has been reported in certain shipments from Maine and Massachusetts. Reports, however, that no similar embargo has been placed on apples from Canada, where the pest is said to be as prevalent as in the United States, have caused Department of Agriculture officials to begin an investigation to determine whether an embargo has been or is about to be laid against Canada. If no such embargo exists on Canadian apples, these officials contended yesterday, there would be an apparent case of trade discrimination against the United States. According to Department of Commerce figures, in 1929 the United States shipped nearly 4,000,000 boxes and 1,500,000 barrels of apples to the United Kingdom, while Canada exported 4,025,000 boxes during the same period. The bulk of the apples exported were of the Gravenstein variety, which predominates in Canada and in New England and in which the pest is most frequently found."

UNEMPLOYMENT

An editorial in The New York Journal of Commerce of June 27 says: "The Census Bureau reported that in territory covering about one-fourth of the country, with an estimated population of approximately 29,300,000 persons, the numbers unemployed in April totaled 574,600. If these preliminary figures are representative of the conditions that prevailed throughout the country at that time the census data indicate a materially smaller volume of unemployment than had been supposed. Estimates ranging from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 and even higher have in fact been given credence, whereas the census figures multiplied by four would produce a total of about 2,300,000 persons unemployed..."

WHOLESALE PRICES

OF BEEF DECLINE

Consumers should find current prices of beef considerably lower, C. B. Denman, Member, Federal Farm Board, said in a statement issued June 26. "Wholesale prices of dressed beef," Mr. Denman explained, "have declined sharply during recent months and, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, wholesale prices of beef at Chicago, for example, are \$4.50 to \$7 per cwt., or 20% to 37% lower than a year ago." Mr. Denman expressed the belief that some of the reduction in cattle prices could have been prevented if the producers were better organized for orderly marketing. Mr. Denman said he thought the present condition reflected a temporary surplus of beef rather than a national surplus of beef cattle, and with consumers getting the full benefit of the lower price level, the temporary surplus would quickly disappear and more stable prices would return.

Section 2

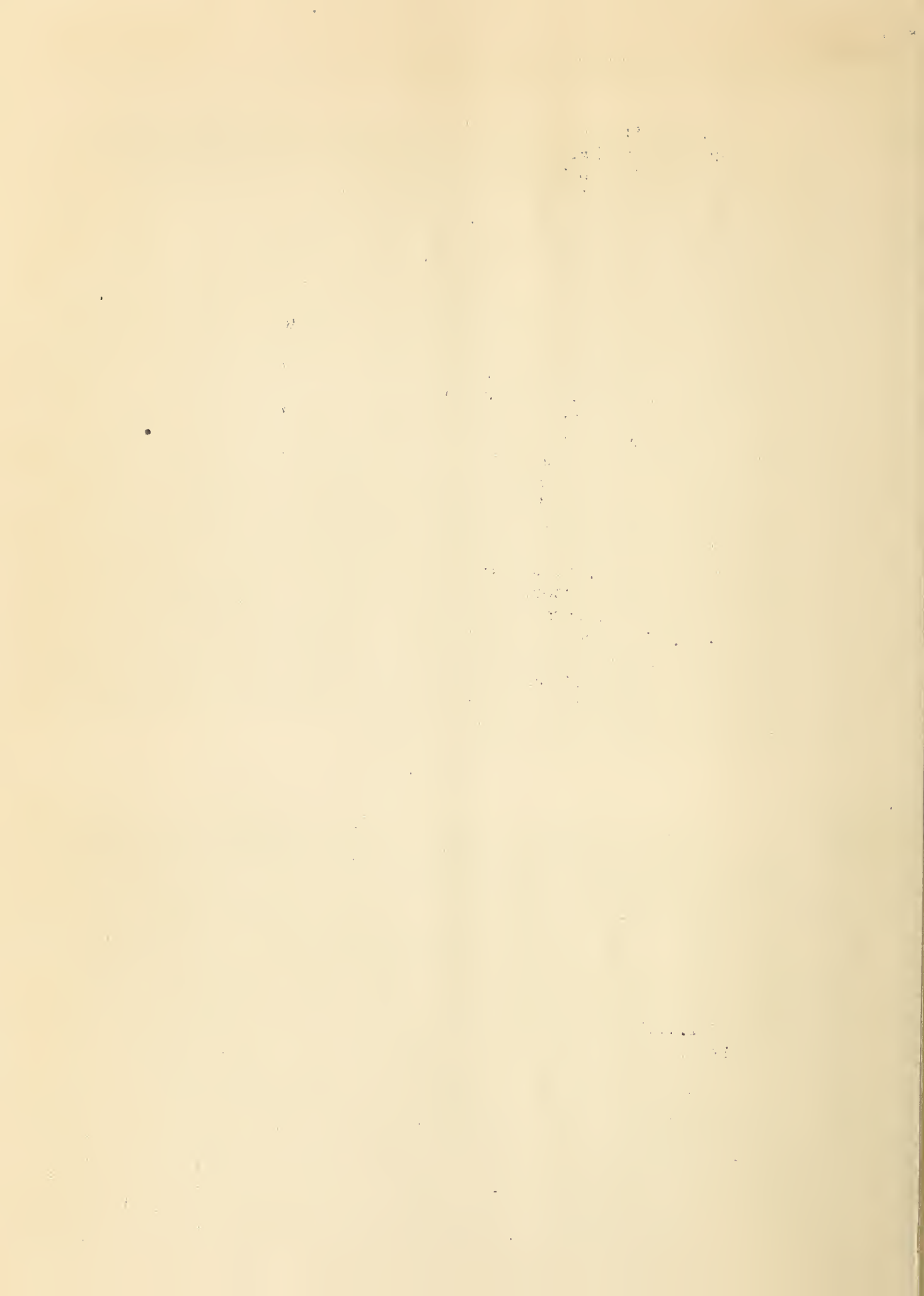
Legge on
Radio

The following is a radio talk prepared by Alexander Legge, Chairman, Federal Farm Board, for delivery, June 28, as a part of the American Farm Bureau Federation program: "As we approach the end of the first year's operation of the Federal Farm Board we find one factor becoming more and more apparent, and that is that the fundamental step in the solution of the agricultural problem is organization. With farmers organized, the adjustment of production and effective marketing of agricultural products would be comparatively easy. Unity of action is needed through every stage from planning and planting to marketing...In connection with the work of aiding farmers under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, I wish it were possible to bring about the amalgamation, consolidation, or merger of all the great national farm organizations...The hope of bringing them all into one general organization may be a long time in materializing. Meanwhile the Federal Farm Board is trying to help work out the marketing problem by aiding in the building up of large commodity selling organizations in which the members of any and all of the present national general farm organizations can participate. Substantial progress is being made along that line. The rapidity with which results can be obtained largely depends upon the support given the movement by the farm organizations such as the one I am addressing to-day, by the land grant colleges of the several States, the Federal and State extension service forces, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, farm boys' and girls' clubs, and other agencies now in existence. We have had a lot of excellent support from all of these organizations, and the Federal Farm Board earnestly requests the continuation of that support to the end that the best possible solution of the agricultural problem may be arrived at as quickly as it is humanly possible to bring about the necessary changes."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

T. Swann Harding, writing on "The Consumer and the Medicine Cabinet" in Journal of Home Economics for July says: "The lady consumer, who remains predominantly the home purchasing agent in this country, faces almost insuperable obstacles in the effort to get her money's worth. One Government agency which would be of great assistance to her, if she knew more about, is the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The policies of this administration are so frequently misinterpreted with willful intent, and its legal and economic limitations are so often underestimated, that a few words of clarification may be helpful....We have discovered now that the Food and Drug Law has serious limitations; that the force is small and that a little over a million dollars does not go far when expended on such a great project; that there is constant and very bitter opposition to administration policy; that the administration is often sharply and unfairly criticized and its policies and limitations just as often misunderstood...Shall the Food and Drug Law be weakened by those who desire to prey upon the laymen's comparative ignorance of therapeutics, or would it not be more sensible and more consumerwise to strengthen it in order to lighten our burden of getting our money's worth whenever we purchase packaged commodities? The administration can go only so far. It can not even get a jail sentence for second and later violations of the Food and Drug Law unless public opinion will



sustain it in this. It can not protect any consumer if he persists in believing what he sees in the press and hears over the radio and refuses to read the labels on the package. It can not avoid criticism; but consumers should remember that a great deal of such adverse criticism is economically motivated, and that the rest is practically all of it founded upon a careless persistence in ignorance of administration policy, and a refusal to make the least effort to ascertain the facts. After all, the intelligent consumer has most to do with the type of Food and Drug Law we have and its efficiency of administration. Women are a power; when their organizations get behind a movement, they make things hum. Officials of the Food and Drug Administration would deeply appreciate it if lady consumers would get behind its work and demand the best and most complete protection that money can buy."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 27.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25-\$12.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25-\$9.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50-\$11; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$8.50-\$10. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.65-\$9.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$8.60-\$9.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8-\$9. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11-\$12.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities; mostly \$3.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons \$425-\$560 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average, in New York City; \$50-\$100 f.o.b. Leesburg. Georgia Hiley peaches \$2.50-\$3.25 per six-basket carrier, medium to large size, in city markets; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.50-\$4.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$4.50-\$5 in city markets; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Phoenix.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points to 12.46¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 18.29¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 13.52¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 76

Section 1

June 30, 1930.

TREASURY SURPLUS

The Associated Press to-day says: "Huge tax payments from income derived in 1929 will enable the Treasury to-day to complete the 1930 fiscal year with a surplus of approximately \$200,000,000, but it will find itself faced with the problem of providing adequate funds to pay the \$4,500,000,000 appropriated by Congress for next year in view of prospective dwindling revenue. The Treasury's last statement, issued for the close of business last Thursday, showed the Government had collected \$212,520,000 more than it spent since last July 1. With no large payments to be made before the end of the year tonight, it appeared certain that the surplus would be in the neighborhood of the Treasury figure. The surplus for 1929 was \$185,000,000..."

PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE

The press to-day reports: "Another phase of the ten-year litigation over the packers' consent decree was settled on Saturday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court when Justice Jennings Bailey overruled motions to dismiss amended petitions of Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. for modification. The decision was rendered on motions of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association and other interveners. Justice Bailey, in a written opinion, stated that both the 'consent decree and the order permitting intervention evidently contemplate that modifications may thereafter be made in the consent decree by order of the court, although the nature and extent of these modifications are not defined.'..."

BOYCE THOMPSON BEQUEST

A Yonkers, N.Y., dispatch June 29 states that Col. William Boyce Thompson, copper magnate and philanthropist, who died at his home at Yonkers, June 28, had set aside \$10,000,000 to endow the Boyce Thompson Institute for plant research in Yonkers. The institute was founded six years ago by Colonel Thompson, and has become known over the world for its experiments in studying the diseases of plant life.

BARNES ON BUSINESS SITUATION

A survey of business conditions and credit during May and covering, in some instances, the first five months of the year was made public at Washington, June 28, without interpretative comment, by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, appointed after President Hoover's meetings with the heads of great industries last fall. In a general way the survey showed a continuation of the depressed condition of industry, here and abroad, with industrial activity in the United States holding fairly well, in some instances, to the pace of 1928, although below the high level of last year. Credit conditions were reported easy, with adequate funds to meet all legitimate needs at low rates. Savings deposits in New York showed a negligible seasonal decrease in May, and the changes in totals reported in other areas were slight. (Press, June 29.)

Section 2

Alabama
Research

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for July says: "Something has been done in Alabama that seems likely to yield very important returns. It is the working out of a system that enables the man on the farm to draw upon agricultural research in a direct way. While the value of agricultural experiment station work has been generally recognized, it has been realized also that the individual farmer, in too many instances, was not getting as much out of it as he should. Partly this has been due to the remoteness of the stations. More largely it is due to the manifold differences in soil types and requirements that prevail in most States. At the same time the county soil surveys have been of little efficacy except for land-appraisal purposes. The Alabama system relates these two services directly to the man on the land in a way that he can make a full and effective use of them. That State, like others, has a number of distinct and different areas... Each differs greatly in adaptability to various kinds of farming as well as in soil characteristics and needs. The State experiment station at Auburn, in the Piedmont, was obviously handicapped in attempting to meet the problems of the other sections. Any such disadvantage is removed under the new plan, which locates an agricultural substation in each of the regional divisions of the State. In addition, provision has been made for not less than ten field stations to take care of the differing soil types and special problems within these major areas. With these various stations doing research and experimental work on each particular type of soil, the soil-survey maps become of practical value to the farmer. He needs only to ascertain the type of soil he has and the station that is working on this type to avail himself of information as to crops, fertilizer and methods that will give the most successful results on it. The value of this coordination of experimental facilities and the farm is hard to overestimate, especially in regions largely dependent on field crops.... Under the American organization of agriculture it is necessary that the Federal Government and the States provide the bulk of research and experiment. In view of the manifold sources of profit that these processes have opened up to industry, nothing will pay better in the end. The closer they are brought to the farmer in a form that he can put to immediate use the better. That is the merit of the Alabama plan."

Deer De-
struction
By Auto-
mobiles

An editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper for July says: "More deer are being killed every year as a result of collisions with automobiles. Between 40 and 50 deer were killed in this manner last summer on one 25-mile stretch of road in Michigan, according to an announcement made by the State conservation commission. In order to reduce such mishaps in the future, the Michigan department will post signs next summer at five-mile intervals between certain points in the Upper Peninsula where such fatalities have occurred... Motorists are warned to realize the fact that such collisions not only damage wild life, but also endanger human lives and property. Tourists in particular desire to take advantage of the increasing stretches of good road being built through wilderness, game preserves and sanctuaries. Investigation showed that the use of calcium chloride road salt as a dust layer was proving an inducement to the deer to frequent the highways at night... Both the number of deer and the volume of traffic is increasing each year in Michigan's upper

peninsula, and in other sections of the country, and, although the problem differs from locality to locality, the warning signs for motorists are considered by authorities to be one of a series of steps that will correct the increasing slaughter of wild life and injury to human beings."

Farm Board
Comment

An editorial in World's Work for July says: "The Federal Farm Board has performed a real service to the Nation during the year it has been in existence, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It has been especially helpful to the army of western agriculturists engaged in raising wheat, but its beneficent accomplishments have extended to practically all branches of farming. Proof of the foregoing can be offered by a single comparison. The depression of 1921 and 1922, which marked the beginning of the drive for agricultural relief that continued for almost a decade, culminating a year ago last spring in the enactment of the legislation creating the board, resulted in a 50 per cent drop in the price of wheat. In contrast, the equally serious recession beginning last winter drove the price of the grain down only from 10 to 12 per cent...The help that the board rendered the wheat farmers was beneficial to agriculturists other than wheat growers. Had it not been for the assistance given, the decline would have been reflected ever so much more than it was in the price of other products of the farm. It marks the beginning of a new era for agriculturists, with the granting of protection that has never been afforded before. It should be emphasized that the primary object of the board is not to deal with such an emergency as recently occurred, but rather to organize marketing systems for the farmers, making such loans to the agriculturists as may be necessary. It is in this particular that its full value will be demonstrated eventually..."

Roadside
Beautifi-
cation

Walter E. Burton is the author of "Beautiful Roadsides" in Scientific American for July. He says in part: "Millions of American motorists who seek restful scenery, charm, and recreation on the open road are beginning to ask for better-looking highways. To a limited extent, their demand is being answered. But there is a surprising hesitancy of some States in making use of available public funds for highway beautification. An act of May 21, 1928, gave authorization for the inclusion of tree planting as a part of Federal-aid road construction. But, more than a year after the act became effective, the Bureau of Public Roads had received no request for aid in a single road-beautification program. This does not indicate that nothing has been done to increase the beauty of modern roads, for, on the contrary, considerable progress has been made in many States. Signboards usually constitute the first objective of a road-beautification movement. All but 11 States exert some kind of regulatory influence over roadside signs, yet not one prohibits their erection. The situation is a ticklish one because it concerns personal property rights. Some of the larger advertisers have voluntarily abandoned roadside advertising, choosing to carry their message to the public through other channels. 'In practically all cases these roadside advertisements merely repeat, in the same form, appeals that are made quite properly and insistently through other agencies,' Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, stated in his last annual report. 'They are not needed by the public, and are of doubtful value to advertisers. It is hoped

that means may be found by suitable legislation to effect their complete elimination upon all roads constructed in part with money appropriated by the National Government.' Nevada is the only State having laws seeking to regulate the erection of signboards. No permit is issued for signs that will measurably mar the roadside beauty, or obstruct views. Connecticut regulates signs erected by filling stations and similar business places. Illinois controls erection of signs within right-of-way limits of trunk-line highways, but has difficulty with signs inside corporation limits. California issues permits only for signs located on the right-of-way adjacent to the business they advertise. Massachusetts keeps advertising matter 300 feet from the highway, except where it is contiguous to the business it concerns. In recent years, with the rapid development of improved roads, there has been little attention given to their esthetic aspects. Lately, a few States, notably Massachusetts, California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Florida, have begun to take the matter seriously. One surprising thing was learned: Road beauty is not a costly improvement...It is pretty well agreed that there are few ways in which a greater return, dollar for dollar, can be obtained with public funds than by spending a little more for beautifying highways. Aside from the purely esthetic aspects of the work, roadside property values invariably are raised..."

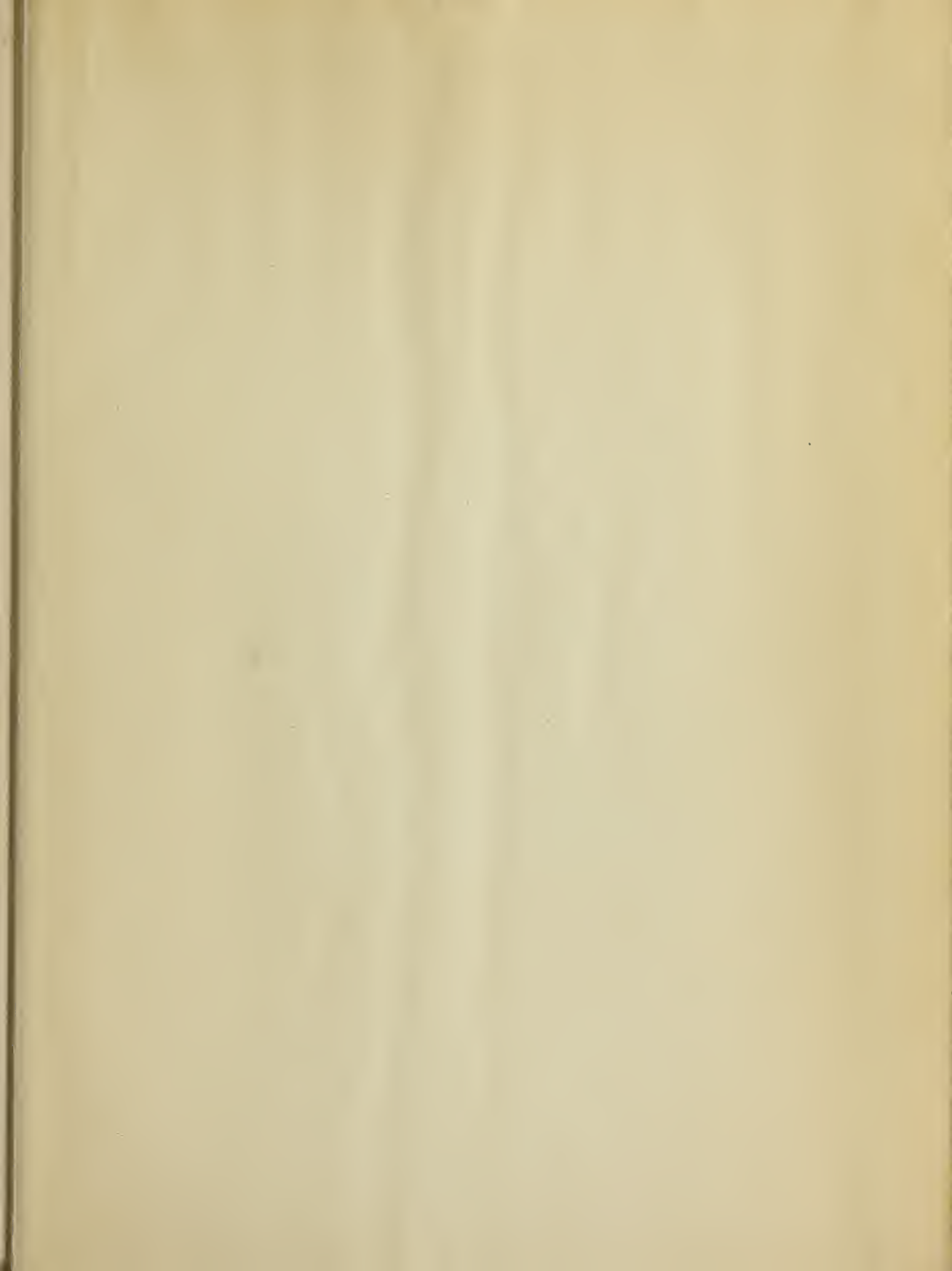
Tasmanian
Farming

"Tasmanian farming efficiency compares unfavorably with that of the whole Australian Commonwealth and very unfavorably with New Zealand agriculture. This is attributed to Tasmania's smaller farms, lack of machinery, and scarcity of livestock to replenish soil fertility. In dairying her position is more satisfactory, but here too she falls short of the high New Zealand standards. Possible lines of improvement include stock improvement aided by Government subsidy, fewer and larger dairy factories, increased winter production, merging of different cooperative interests." (Social Science Abstracts, June.)

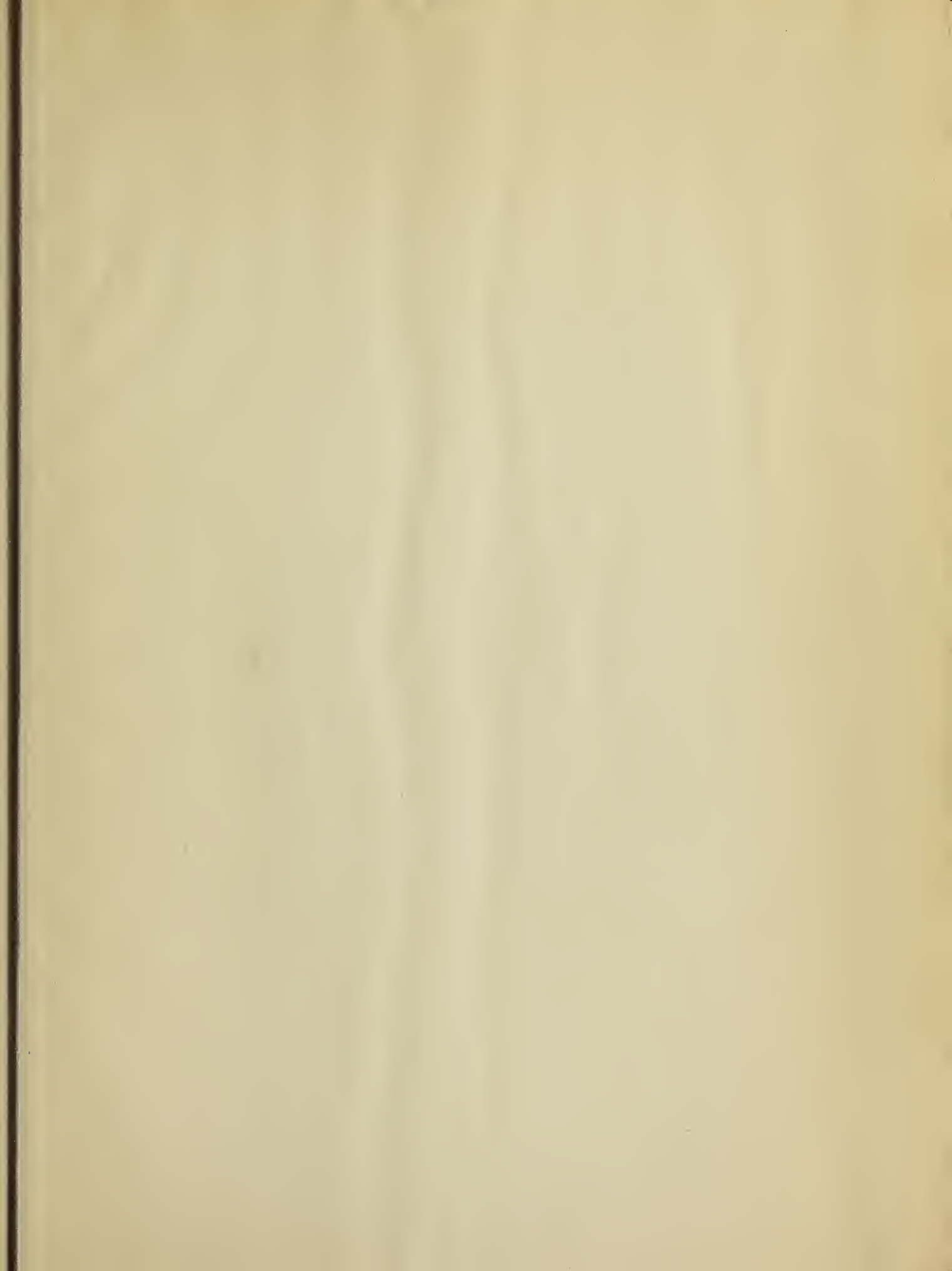
Wool Outlook

An editorial in The National Wool Grower for June says: "Some important developments of May and early June brought encouragement for sheep raisers. After twelve months of severe depression wool prices were materially advanced at London and in primary markets of the southern hemisphere. The continued low rate of manufacture of fabrics has brought the trade to a realization of the low state of supplies of fabrics and garments with which to meet returning purchaser demand. Mill owners have come to realize that wools would not go lower in price and that at the figures obtainable they could be made up and sold with some margin of profit. This has brought a readiness on the part of the larger concerns to lay in supplies of material, though a sudden or great increase in price is not looked for by the close students of the wool trade..."

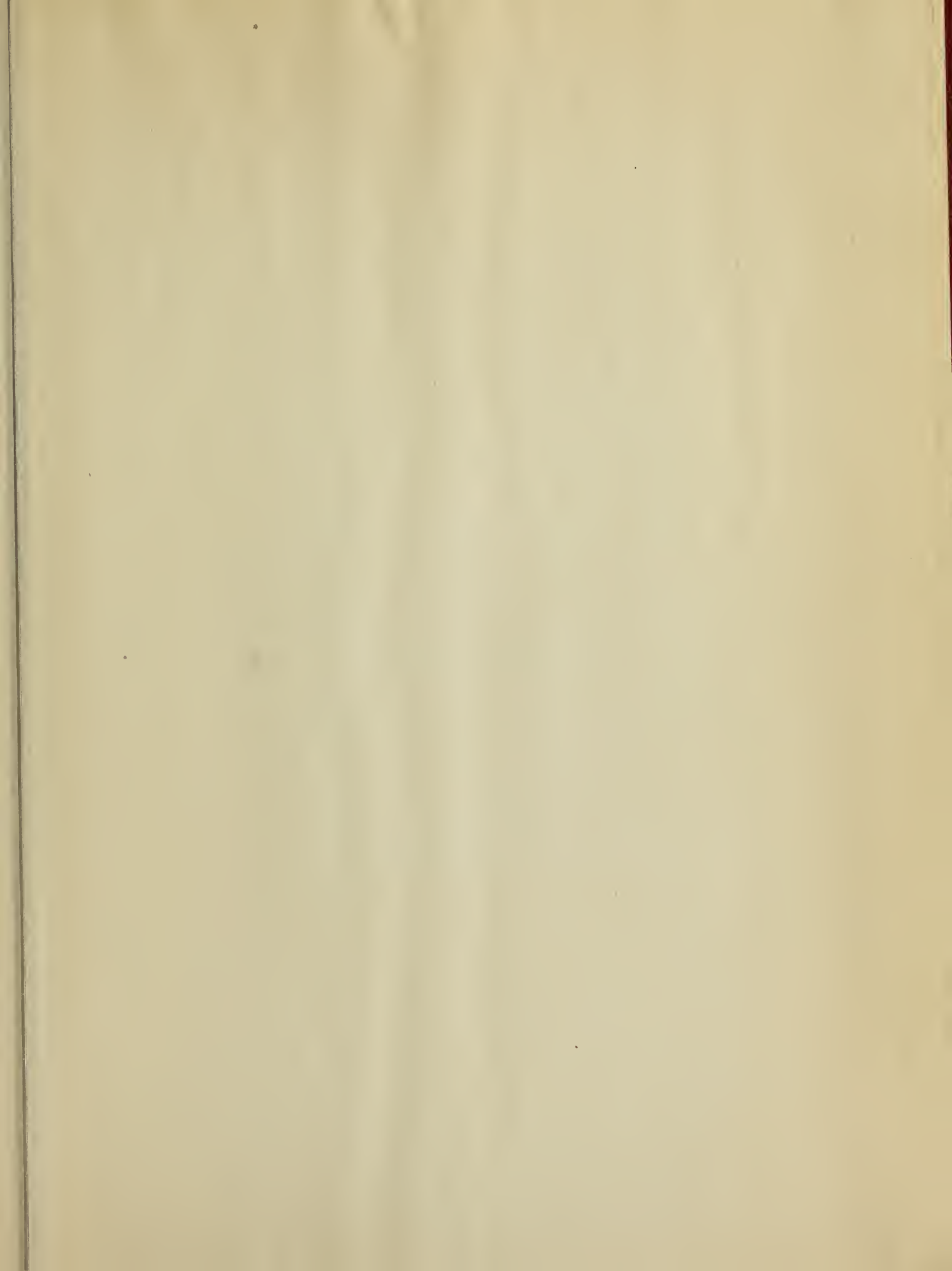












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